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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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ALL AROUND THE PALETTE

The calm, judicial statement of their case, issued by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, will go a long way toward undoing the prejudice created against them by the venomous utterances of the mountebank defender of capitalism, Theodore Roosevelt.

Hughes continues to be the occupant of a throne without any power behind it. The members of the dominant capitalists factions, and not political figureheads, are the real executives in this country.

The theatrical trust, in absorbing the Schubert syndicate of twenty-three houses, thereby striking the "independents" a blow, has demonstrated once more the dependence of independence on large capital. The day of the small independent has gone. Independence has moved up with society, to a higher, co-operative plane.

April 1907, according to the Weather Bureau, has beaten any April since 1875 in low meaners. Now, if April, 1907, had only surpassed the capitalist class in low meaners there would have been something to brag about. As it is, April, 1907, is not so much, after all.

The Yellow Journal disagrees with J. J. Hill. It declares there is no ground for dismal prophecies; and clinches the point with the statement: "There is unprecedented prosperity." Were the Yellow Journal familiar with panic history it would know that that is one of the best grounds on which to base "a dismal prophecy." "Prosperity" and "panic" are closely related terms.

The working class receives a good idea of how the capitalists "look after the minutest detail of their complex interests," every time a bank clerk makes away with a million dollars, more or less. Then another one of the airships that capitalists float, in order to keep the attention of the crowds away from earth, has its gas reservoir punctured, with the result that collapse takes place.

Roosevelt, in paying tribute to woman, at the McClellan statue unveiling, conveniently forgot Mrs. Morris; just as when, advising his hearers to seek peace in justice, he conveniently forgot how he had stirred up class war in doing injustice to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

A correspondent of "The World" accuses Jerome of having made "the District Attorney's office a clearing house for the criminal rich." He isn't there to make a charnel house of it for the same gentry. The District Attorney's, like the President's office, is created for the purpose of maintaining capitalism, regardless of the statute law.

After a railroad career of 54 years, I. T. Bossert, assistant trainmaster of the Reading's New York division, has reached the age limit and been retired on a pension. Bossert is fortunate. Many railroad employes never reach the age limit or attain to the enormous wealth implied in a pension. They are killed and injured, buried and provided for from insurance and benefit funds. He is lucky in having escaped with his bones whole.

Bryce's declaration that this country needs poets, will meet neither the approval of the capitalists nor the Socialists. What the capitalists need is not poets but profits. To them there is nothing so poetical as an enormously increased credit. As for the Socialists, they have a poet in every ardent and intelligent worker for their ideal cause. The Socialist movement is full of poets, whose songs are written in their own superb lives. It is Bryce's misfortune that, owing to the soul-destroying effects of capitalism, he fails to appreciate this fact.

FOR UNITY

SENTIMENT GROWING ON ALL SIDES DESPITE DIVISIONISTS.

The following letters, indicative of the growth of unity, despite working class dividers, are self-explanatory:

I.

April 28, 1907.

To L. Abelson, Organizer,
Brother: —

Your communication to the enrolled voters of the Socialist Party was received. That was outrageous treatment from the Socialist Party that the Socialist Labor Party received. I have been voting the Socialist Party ticket, but in future will support the Socialist Labor Party, unless they (the Socialist Party) come to their senses soon.

It is the craziest thing I ever heard of, this having two Socialist parties. None but a fool general would divide his army before a battle, and we can never succeed unless we join our forces. By all means let both parties talk their differences over every chance they have, and come to some understanding to support each other's candidates or to join forces, or all will be lost.

You are at liberty to print this, or use it as you see fit.

Fraternally yours,
D. F. Minckler,
226 West 124th Street,
New York City.

II.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, A. R.

New Britain Branch No. 22.

New Britain, Conn., April 28, 1907.
To the Editor of The People,
Dear Comrade: —

The following resolutions were adopted by Branch 22, Workingmen's Circle:

Whereas, In order to realize the principle of Socialism, Workingmen of All Countries, Unite! We must first see that the workingmen of each country are united; and,

Whereas, The last International Socialist Congress recommended to those countries which have more than one Socialist Party that they should unite; and,

Whereas, The two Socialist parties of France have united in one mighty party in spite of all differences which have been more affective than those of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Party; and,

Whereas, The rank and file of the S. L. P. and S. P. are in many places in friendly relations with each other and even work together on certain occasions; and,

Whereas, The division of the Socialist movement in this country acts unfavorable on the masses; and,

Whereas, The Workingmen's Circle is an impartial Socialist organization, whose aims and efforts are for the good and welfare of the Socialist movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Branch 22, W. C., of New Britain, Conn., to appeal to the Seventh Convention to be held in Newark, N. J., and recommend that the convention shall appoint an active committee who should employ all its efforts to bring about a unity of the two Socialist parties of America; and, be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be published in The People, "Worker," "Vorwaerts,' and "Arbeiter"; and our delegates are hereby instructed to bring the above resolution before the convention.

Fraternally, yours for unity,
I. Cohen, Secretary.

DE LEON IN ST. PAUL.

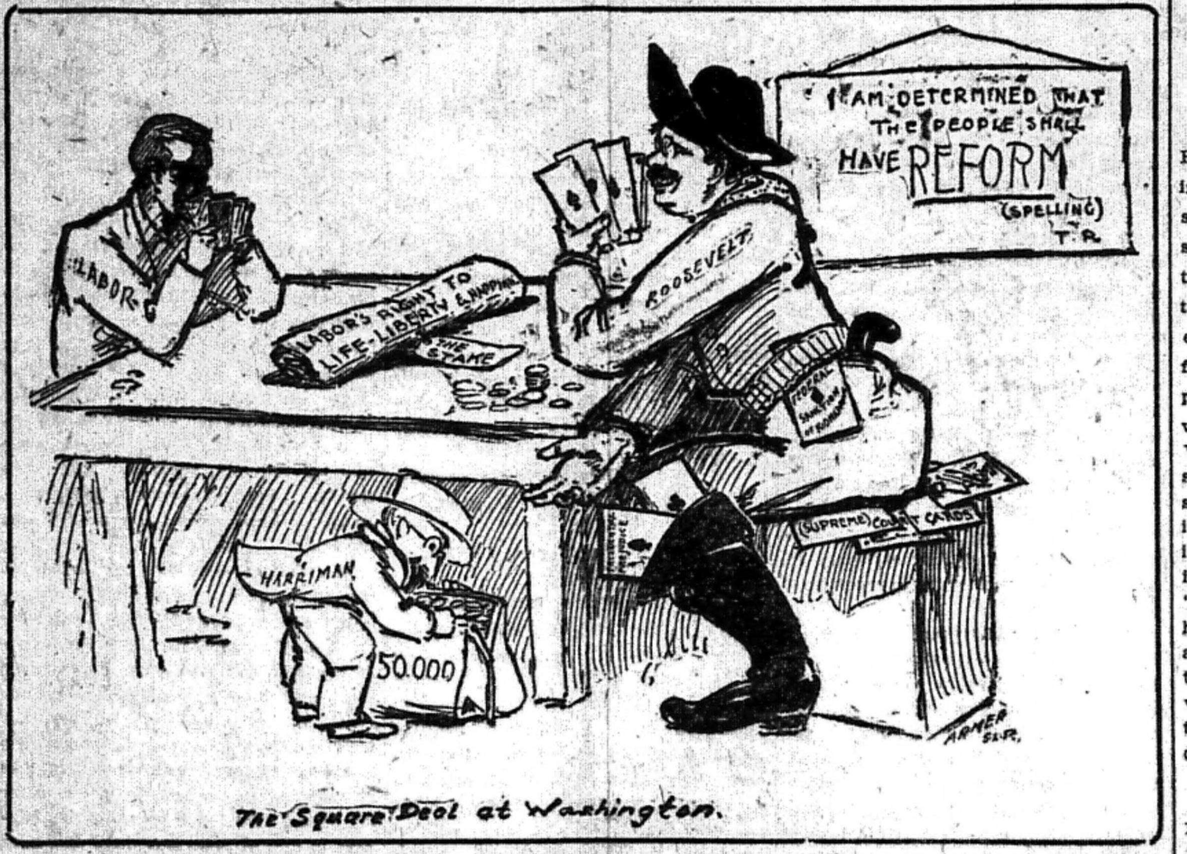
Fierce Storm Interferes with Success of Meeting.

St. Paul, Minn., April 27.—One of the fiercest snow storms in years raged all day yesterday, to-day and to-night and made the De Leon meeting a slim affair as to number, but good as to quality—all working men and sympathizers.

I searched the house to find some or all of the Nash-Holman-Lucas-Leonard-Mahoney freaks, who have always known that De Leon is a "devil, a disrupter and a dictator," but not one of them showed up, though it be, some S. P. honest-intentioned workingmen were in the hall.

De Leon made his subject Socialism, which went hand-in-hand with his Minnapolis address, the night before, Industrial Unionism.

De Leon spoke for two hours, every person holding his or her seat to the end; and as his definitions of the social revolution which is nearing its end, pinned to the cross the bogus claims of the freaks and utopians, who have put forth for years the false conception of Socialism, a ten year old could not help but understand the simplicity of revolutionary Socialism. E. B. Ford.


I AM DETERMINED THAT THE PEOPLE SHALL HAVE REFORM (SPELLING) T.R.
LABOR
LABOR'S RIGHT TO LIFE-LIBERTY & HAPPINESS
THE STAKE
ROOSEVELT
MORAL SANCTION OF ROOSEVELT
HARRIMAN
50.000
(SUPREME) COURT CARDS
ARMER SLP.

The Square Deal at Washington.

THE STRIKE WAVE.

The First of May was ushered in amid an unusual number of strikes for wage increases. This wave of strikes is more symptomatic than the usual strike movement. It follows a few years of comparative " industrial peace" at this season. It happens amid a slackening up of industry, involving the laying off of many thousands of men; and its arrival was foreshadowed by a French economist some months ago, who classed an increase of strikes for more wages in times of high prices as one of the forerunners of panic conditions. Already has James Hill assured the financial world that we shall soon hear "the rattle of a few empty dinner pails * * Your day laborer who has been insisting on getting $2.50 or $3.00 a day will be satisfied to take 30 or 40 per cent. less."

Labor, in seeking to increase wages, is unconsciously offering a counter-movement to this tendency toward wage reduction; while, at the same time, hastening to bring it about. Capitalism is operated for profit. When profit is endangered, when capitalism, by stacking up commodities that are unsalebale or saleable only at a prospective loss, is threatened with a decline or wiping out of profit, production ceases. The president of a great western electric company summed up the capitelist system of production for profit, when he laid off 5,000 employes, saying: "Prices are too high, making our construction more expensive than at any time for twenty five years; causing our customers to face the probability of having their plants duplicated within a few years at a greatly reduced outlay."

Under such conditions strikes will be welcomed by the capitalist class and encouraged by the pure and simple labor leaders in the service of the Civic Federation, whose president has foretold their coming. These strikes will not only serve as a sort of blood-letting for a bad disease in the body economic, but also as a presumably valid excuse for "the hard times." The working class may soon hear it said: "Were it not for the pernicious activity of the trades union leaders in fomenting strikes prosperity would still be with us." People with short memories will then forget that the very conditions whose presence they lament were prophesied amid the very conditions whose absence they deplore.

HAYWOOD IN COURT

ARGUMENT OCCURS ON BILL OF PARTICULARS.

Attorneys for Defense Demand To Know How a Man In One State Can Be Accused of a Crime In Another—Borah, Under Indictment, Takes Up Prosecution—Trial Due Thursday.

Boise, Idaho, May 6.—The argument of the motion of the defence for a bill of particulars in the case of William D. Haywood, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, was begun before Judge Fremont Wood at 10.15 A. M. to-day. By direction of the court, Haywood was brought up from the county jail below to attend the hearing on the motion. Sheriff Hodgin and two deputies brought Haywood into the room, and gave him a seat at the table of his counsel. He was not handcuffed.

Senator Borah, who has been indicted for land frauds, has been retained as special counsel to aid James H. Hawley, and represented the State. Richardson and Darrow represented Haywood. Richardson opened his argument by reading the indictment of Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone, Orchard and Simpkins, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

Richardson concluded at 11:25 and Senator Borah at once began his argument for the State. When Richardson had finished reading the motion, Judge Wood interrupted to say:

"You know, Mr. Richardson, that our State has no statute providing for a bill of particulars in such cases."

"I know that such is the case," replied Richardson, "and I also know that the Supreme Court of Idaho has had its attention directed to the subject but once. Such a motion, however, as your Honor well knows, always directs itself to the sound discretion of the court."

Richardson again drew attention to the absence of Haywood from the State at the time of the murder, and argued that he was entitled to the information sought by the motion.

Counsel on both sides admit that the application for a bill of particulars is not likely to affect the case materially. A bill of particulars in a case of murder is somewhat unusual, but as this case presents certain particular features, counsel for the prisoners express themselves of the opinion that they should complete their record by the course they have taken.

William D. Haywood, who goes on trial on Thursday, is charged with the actual murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg. It is admitted by the prosecution that Haywood was not in the State of Idaho at the time the murder was committed, but the claim of the State is that Haywood conspired with the actual executor of the crime, and that therefore he is guilty of the crime.

The purpose of the application of a bill of particulars, on the part of the defence, is to force the State to show, in advance of the beginning of the trial, in what manner the State expects to link Haywood with the murder. This would necessarily mean an exposure of the evidence in the hands of the State, and the motion for the bill of particulars will be vigorously opposed by the State's attorney. The motion for the bill recites the absence of the defendants from Idaho at the time the crime was committed, and says that the indictments contain no information that would show the overt acts by which the State hopes to prove the guilt of the accused.

As Orchard's mind has become weakened since his confession, on which the prosecution bases its case, his evidence will be of little use to the prosecution in the Haywood trial. Still, the authorities declare that they have good evidence to corroborate his story.

YOST GIVEN A HEARING.

On Ridiculous Charge Of Attempting To Bribe Prospective Juror In Moyer-Haywood Case.

Boise, Idaho, May 4.—W. N. Yost, who is charged with attempted bribery of a prospective juror in the Moyer-Haywood case, was given a preliminary hearing to-day. Yost is a big fruit man, and favorable to Haywood.

The preliminary resulted in the binding over of the defendant for trial later.

(Continued on page six

THE FIRST OF MAY

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HOLDS ANNUAL CELEBRATION.

Eloquent Address Delivered by Carroll, of Boston, Frank Bohn and Others—Resolutions Adopted Breathing the World-Wide Spirit of Working Class Revolution.

Promptly at eight o'clock last night, after the applause had subsided, which greeted the rendering of the Marseillaise by the I. W. W. band which had volunteered for the occasion, Organizer Abelson called to order the last overflowing and highly successful First of May demonstration of Section New York County, Socialist Labor Party, and introduced the chairman of the evening, Alvan S. Brown.

Chairman Brown briefly explained the purpose of the meeting. "For the last eighteen years," he said, "the Socialist Labor Party has been trying to awaken the workers to their own interests. The increasing size of these annual gatherings shows us that we are making progress; and we hope that as the years pass on, these meetings will grow ever fuller, ever more enthusiastic. Every May Day brings us nearer the goal. We used to think political action sufficient. We found that was wrong. We used to think economic action enough; we found that also was wrong. Now we see the clear road. The political movement represented by the Socialist Labor Party, the economic, by the Industrial Workers of the World—the two arm in arm, for the emancipation of the working class." (Great applause.)

Brown introduced as the first speaker of the evening William H. Carroll, of Boston, Mass.

Carroll began his address by showing a copy of the Boston Post, in which the cartoonist had pictured Roosevelt as opening the Jamestown Exposition with the dove of Peace on his shoulder; but in the back ground lay the warships and the miltiamen. From one page to another of the paper Carroll pursued the elusive idea of peace, and showed by one

(Continued on page 6.)

GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD

En route to Milwaukee, April 28.—Frequently, in private talks and also in the course of my addresses, I have said the I. W. W., also the S. L. P., should hire a man to do nothing but travel in the Pullmans, and jot down the talk of the capitalists in the smokers. Everywhere these gentry will furnish points to the intelligent reporter; West of Denver the talks turn with greatest frequency upon the I. W. W. The capitalist utterances are simply rich. Of these I have literally scores. Have been trying to work them into these "gleanings." So many fresh incidents keep on recurring from landing place to landing place that the "talks" have been crowded aside. I had meant this time surely to jot down a batch of them. Again they will have to be crowded out. They will not be wholly suppressed. If not from 'long the road, then from the People's office direct they will be published.

• • •

The great Spokane meeting on the 19th, was opened by Wade Parks reading the following letter from Vancouver, B. C.:

"Hands across the line (that capitalistic fiction) to the Boys of Spokane from the Boys of the Arm and Hammer in Vancouver, British Columbia. We had the largest Hall in the city packed to the stairway as far as De Leon's voice could reach. Many have regretted the chains of wage slavery were not taken off in time for them to get within the hearing of his voice. Hoping you will have the same success as we had, with fraternal greetings to all, R. Baker, Organizer, S. L. P."

The greeting was received with lusty rounds of applause.

• • •

Another Spokane gleaning affords a stray-light upon pure and simple political Socialism. H. L. Mughes is an S. P. man of Spokane. He is the Editor of a local labor paper in partnership with David C. Coates, who does not confine his "work" to offering to boost mining stock for a consideration and denouncing said stock when his "strike" fails, but extends his work, i. e., drops his fish-line into other streams as well. Hughes is an affable and refined gentleman. His friends in the Spokane community are many. In view of his popularity the Spokane S. P. thought of setting him up as their candidate for Mayor. On all sides it is admitted no other S. P. man could poll the vote Hughes would center upon himself. Votes, regardless of what they represent, being the S. P. stock in trade, they thought of Hughes. But Hughes would not. The scorpion, it has been observed, carries in his tail the poison that kills him. So with the S. P. pure and simple political scorpion. The very S. P. craving for votes keeps the S. P. man Hughes from heading the fly-paper S. P. ticket. It happens this way: The Democratic candidate for Mayor, one Daggett, "a friend of the Unions" (read A. F. of L.) is an intime of Hughes. The S. P. Hughes's nomination would take votes away from the capitalist and A. F. of L. Democratic candidate. Accordingly the Socialist Hughes will none of it, and the Spokane S. P. accepts the wisdom thereof. Thus pure and simple political and "neutrality towards Unions" Socialism appears in full "panoply" in Spokane considerately getting out of the way of capitalist and A. F. of L. political aspirations.

• • •

In Spokane also I had the pleasure of meeting the S. L. P. man Chinn, one of the witnesses for the defense at the recent trial of Steve Adams. Chinn's testimony was important towards establishing Adam's alibi and confronting the subborned witnesses whom the Federal Mining Company furnished the prosecution.

• • •

Not far from Spokane, in Washington, an incident occurred that should go down in history. The central figure was another S. L. P. man—George Franklin. He had charge of a gang of men engaged in railroad construction. The men's wages were $1.25 a day when they started. Within three weeks their wages had gone up to $2.00. Shortly after the men started work Franklin telephoned to the office of the Superintendent that the men refused to work unless they got a 25 cents "raise." "Let'em have it," was the answer "and make 'em work!" A week later Franklin telephoned again: "The men want another raise!" "How much?" "25 cents, more a day." "Can't you put 'em off? "No; they refuse to work unless they get the raise on the spot." "—— —— the —— —— ——; let 'em have it!" The third week the office telephone rang again. Again it was Franklin at the other end. "What's the matter now?" "The men want a raise of wages." "Again?" "They want 25 cents a day more." "What in——is the matter with these —— —— fellows?" "They say they won't do another stroke of work unless they get 25 cents more." "Can't you jolly them for a week or so?" "Jolly them! Why, they are as set as flint." "What has come over the —— —— —— —— ——?" "They want 25 cents more. They say: 'No raise, no work!' " "—— the scoundrels! Let'em have it. I wish they were in——!" A day or so latter the Superintendent came down to the place where Franklin's gang was at work. The work had proceeded well, and was well done, nevertheless the Superintendent's hair stood on end at the sight he saw. He happened to come in at the noon hour of rest, and there were the men, like so many birds strung along a telegraph wire, seated along the rails reading. In the hands of each was —— a COPY OF THE WEEKLY PEOPLE!

Franklin was discharged summarily, "with the contempt, that his conduct deserved." The men, however, kept their $2 a day. The bailiwick of Franklin was the only spot in the State of Washington where the rise in wages outstripped the rise in the cost of living. Franklin was abreast, if not even ahead of the Japs, of whom the California Labor Report complains they are "merciless towards the employer." Franklin evidently is not an A. F. of L. incubator of the Civic Federation Kindergarten where the wage slave is taught that his highest duty is to promote the interests of the capitalist class.

• • •

The area I have been traversing the last week is rich in information on the "Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Case." It is clearer and clearer that the real objective was the I. W. W. Capitalism will tolerate the nuisance of an A. F. of L. The Working Class, in its ignorance as Marx puts it, can give trouble only to capitalism; but as Marx further puts it, capitalism has every reason to dread the Working Class in its intelligence. The A. F. of L. system, which keeps the Working Class disrupted, may have some inevitable anoyances to capitalism; the I. W. W. which organizes the Working Class GOVERNMENT is too dreadful to tolerate—if it can be knocked down. The kidnapping of the three men was expected to be a knock-down blow to the I. W. W., and Haywood was the particular sinner aimed at. The further details I gathered go to show that the capitalists never meant to have the case "tried." The scheme was to infuriate the people around Boise and Caldwell through slanderous newspaper articles, and have them lynched That would have saved the "authorities" the necessity of proving their case. In this they were thwarted. They had not counted with their host. The publicity given to the facts in the case scuttled the lynching bee scheme.—Since then the "authorities" have had to take another tack. The indecency has been witnessed in Idaho of special legislation enacted with the "case" in view. For instance, formerly the State had only 5 peremptory challenges of jurors. The law has just been changed giving the State double the number of peremptory challenges. The "authorities" now feel they are in a hole. Public sentiment has undergone a radical change. The further indecency of the President who "does things"——this "doing of things" has become synonymous with brutality and heels-over-headness—who pronounced these victims of capitalism "undesirable citizens," and who has since repeated the offense instead of retracting it—vicious wrongdoers love to stagger like a drunkard in their own vomit—all that has mightily contributed towards changing public opinion. It is realized that Roosevelt is but making a bid for the support of the capitalists for a 3rd term. He has been denounced as "more radical than Bryan;" now he

[Continued on page 6.]

ADAM AND EVE; AN ETHNOLOGICAL STUDY

BY PAUL LAFARGUE

[From the German by Fred. Fellermann.]

"Only that which can be, can be thought."—Parmenides.

In the eighteen century, when France was the home of criticism, only two points of view were known there in regard to the narratives of the Bible: one side confessed to be believers, and accepted everything therein literally; the other side confessed to be freethinkers and rejected the whole as the inventions of impostors. In distinction to this the philosophical intellects of our time are just as slow to sneer at the Biblical narratives, as they are to kneel down before their mysteries. They explain them, and try to discover whether their fantastic covering does not hide some positive facts. In doing this they step in the footprints of the physician of the insane, who is not at all inclined to deny certain undisputable wonders, but on the contrary, tries to retrace to pathological causes, what formerly was imputed to divine interference.

In my estimation, it is hardly possible that man, whose intellect can only exercise itself on real things and appearances, can conceive anything utterly unreal. Therefore one may revert to the profound saying of the Greek philosopher and assert, that that which man thinks, has existed, does exist, or can exist.

But, as a concave mirror, according to its excentricity, reflects the image more or less distorted, so also does the human brain, in accordance with the degree of its development reflect things and appearances in their most varied combinations and forms. The human brain changes with the different epochs of history; the myth which we smile at as absurd, apeared, on the contrary, to primitive man, who created it and believed in it, self-evident and natural. We need not even go beyond our own personal experience, to get this fact confirmed. Are the fashions and prejudices of our grandfathers not just as silly and unreasonable, as our fashions and prejudices will be to the coming generations?

Myths are neither the inventions of impostors, nor idle fantasies, but rather one of the naive and spontaneous forms of human thought. Only then will we become acquainted with the childhood of mankind, when we will be able to unriddle the meaning which myths had for primitive man, and which has been lost in the course of many centuries. But it is a very difficult task to find one's way in the mysterious labyrinth of myths. Various methods have been tried to explain them, without however, yielding the expected results, as may be concluded by the contradictions which have shown themselves in the explanation of the same myth by various scholars who had applied the same method. Since a few years, English mythologists, who call themselves "folk-lorists," apply a new method in the study of folk legends.

The ingenious and learned folk-lorist, Andrew Lang, to mention only one of the many, has had the happy thought, to the great horror of the "highly cultured," of comparing the Greek myths with the legends of the savages. And he proved that the African negroes and the American red-skins were in possession of legends which could be readily mistaken for the myths of the Greeks, the lights of our civilization. It is therefore more than probable that by study of the customs and usages of savage peoples, it may be possible to reconstruct again the prehistoric milieu in which the primitive religions had their origin and to comprehend the proceedings which influenced thir development. Long ago, Goguet and Chateaubriand called attention to the peculiar analogy which existed between the Franks of the Merovingian period, Homer's Greeks and the Indians, whose customs disclosed to Morgan the first forms of the family. All anthropologists acknowledge to-day that the savages, who unfortunately, disappear very quickly before our brutal civilization, exemplify the childhood of mankind; as Dr. Letourneau's strikingly remarks, "They are the living pre-history."

The "folk-lorists" confine themselves to comparing, one with another, the legends, myths and superstitious notions of the various peoples. As members of England's "good society" they guard themselves against drawing into their sphere the Biblical narratives. Consequently one has to go beyond them and search for the facts which are at the bottom of the myths, and to employ the same criticism to the narratives of Genesis, as to the legends of the Iliad and the theogony of Hesiod.

The Two Narratives of Genesis.

The Commentators have pointed at the fact that Genesis contains two narratives of the creation of man, which do not at all supplement, but rather contradict, each other.

The first chapter narrates that Elohim "created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him, male and female created he them." (Gen. I., 27). And he said to them: "Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat." (Gen. I., 29). Accordingly, he granted them the right to eat from every fruit, without exception.

The second chapter narrates the occurrence differently. "Jahve-Elohim formed man of the dust of the ground," (Gen II., 7), put Adam, whose name really signifies "earth," in the Garden of Eden and said to him: "Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat; but of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." (Gen. II., 16, 17). Thereupon Jahve-Elohim pulled out of Adam's side, Eve, the wife of the former, just as Jupiter had pulled out of his thigh Bacchus, and had produced from his head, Minerva. According to this story, man is not created in the image of God; but as soon as he had eaten from the forbidden fruit, said Jahve-Elohim: "Behold, the man is become as one of us." (Gen. III., 22.)

The third and fourth chapters narrate the disobedience of Adam and Eve, their expulsion from Paradise, and the murder of Abel; they also contain a genealogy of Cain's offspring. The fifth chapter continues the interrupted narrative. It does not know anything about the Garden of Eden, of the creation of Eve, the fall of man, or the birth of Cain and Abel, but it speaks again of Adam as a male and female, who at the age of 130 years, "begat a son in his own likeness (consequently bisexual), and called his name Seth." (Gen. V., 3). The narrative closes with a genealogy from Adam to Noah.

Chapters II., III., and IV. of the book of Genesis inform us that besides Adam and his children the earth was peopled by other men; that rivers and various regions had received names before Adam had been created; that gold, the use of metals, the forging of swords, the domestication of animals, and the tilling of the soil were known, all of them appertaining to affairs which denote a rather high degree of civilization; while, on the other hand, it is said that Adam and Eve, like the lowest savages, went about naked without even being aware of their nakedness. They were therefore incapable of comprehending the meaning of "the perception of good and bad," which they should have attained by eating the forbidden fruit. Travelers, indeed, have proved that savages, in a similar condition of nakedness and innocence, have no conception of abstract expressions like perception, bad, good, justice, and ideas which result therefrom.

The three chapters named have been evidently inserted and must have originated in a period other than that of the first and fifth chapters, which treat of different occurrences. Instead of considering the first five chapters of Genesis as a whole, they must be divided in two groups and studied separately; and this will be done in the following effort.

If analyzed in the light of the knowledge which we possess concerning primitive peoples, it will perhaps be possible to fathom the sense of the myths which they relate.

The Myth of Adam, the Man-Woman.

The first and fifth chapters of Genesis do not mention the existence of woman. Adam and his offspring till Noah are created in the image of Elohim; they are "male and female," and enjoy an extraordinary longevity, beget children first after they count more than a hundred years and die several centuries old. Noah was 500 years old when he begot three sons; he is the only descendent of Adam whose three children are recorded by names.

The rabbis did not hesitate to accept Adam as a hermaphrodite. Two of the most distinguished theologians, Moses Maimonides, in the 12th, and Manasse Ben Israel in the 17th century, asserted that Adam's body, like that of Hermaphroditus, the child of Hermes and Aphrodrite, was at the same time that of a man and a woman, and that the male and female body was grown together at the shoulders. If one accepts the text of the Bible literally, then he is certainly bound to conceive a similar picture of the first human pair. Plato has described a race of hermaphrodite beings, who had four legs and four arms and bore on a single neck two heads. The double number of limbs made them so strong and wanton, that the gods of the Olympus warred against them. At first Jupiter intended to extirpate them, but later became milder humored and saisfied himself with separating them into two parts. In each half there remained a peculiarly strong desire to unite with the other, and, according to Plato, herein is to be found the origin of love.

In the old Persian mithraism we also encounter the idea that the first human beings were bisexual. This doctrine teaches that from out of the tree of life, the "Reiva," a bisexual being emerged, formed the man, Meschia, and the woman, Meschiana, who became the progenitors of the human race. The myths of a bisexual first man can be found in great numbers with other peoples.

M. Ledrain, well versed in Assyrian lore, states that the religions of anterior Asia present numerous cases of gods who are bisexual, and from this he draws the conclusion that man at first had conceived the deity as bisexual. But the androgynal gods, whose image is found upon the bricks and monuments of Asia, probably do not belong to any savage nation, but to nations already highly civilized, living in cities, having characters for letters, and who knew how to till the soil and to work in metals. On the other hand, it is known that in the Egyptian and Greek pantheon, Neith, relatively Zeus—not to mention any other gods—were represented as hermaphrodites, after they had been worshipped for a long time in the unisexual form. [One of the tablets of the "Pantheon Egyptian," by Champollion the younger (1823), represents Neith, the great goddess of Sais, whose festival is annually celebrated over all Egypt, with the organs of the male sex.—The "Galerie Mythologique," by Ch. Lenormant, contains medals from anterior Asia, with the reproduction of a Zeus, who has two breasts. Saint Augustine quotes an old Latin poet who calls Jupiter "ruminus" (the nurse) the father and mother of gods." "Progenitor genitrixque deorum."] The bisexual gods belong to a period after the conception of hermaphroditism of the first human pair had been arrived at. It would go beyond the limits of this article to produce the ample proofs which uphold this view.

Let us therefore put aside these androgynal gods and ask the question: "What is the meaning of this first bisexual human being, what means this Adam who is blessed with such extraordinary longevity? Is there hidden under these unrealities a reality, and what is it?"

(To Be Continued.)

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He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News. Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

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A REMINDER.

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WOMAN'S ASPIRATIONS.

For Emancipation Beginning To Find Expression—Organization And Better Understanding Next.

Mrs. A. B. Touroff, Secretary of the Socialist Women of Greater New York, is the recipient of a letter reflecting the awakening aspirations of woman for emancipation. Organization and a better understanding of the subject is bound to follow this awakening. The letter is as follows:

I

To Mrs. Anna B. Touroff, 598 St. Mary's St., N. Y.

Dear Madam:

Kindly receive here my thoughts, feelings and faith as to the idea of Woman and her relations to the Socialist Movement.

I am a girl of eighteen, working, and have unfortunately little time to study Socialism thoroughly. As much as I could express I did. If not satisfactory, kindly write to encourage me to correct my faults as I think I would write more and more, if I had time and got encouragement.

Respectfully fully yours,
Mary Solomon.

II

Woman and Her Relation To The Socialist Movement.

That it is the time that our sleeping sisters (and brothers, too) should awake, there is no doubt. Long, too long, have we been lulled to sleep, but as in everything else, the end is near, when we must bestir ourselves, slowly rub our eyes and be awake at last. Then, as a prisoner shakes the dust off of his feet, shake the chains that we wore so long; and once for all feel and know that we are free. As for women, they have suffered doubly; and, therefore, have more interest to take part in the fight for Liberty than men.

Women were the first to be enslaved. At home and in the fields, they suffered under the yoke of slavery to their husbands; were looked down upon; were supposed to speak only when asked, serve the table quietly and eat aside alone, away from the master for whom they bore children. He was their father and they were to obey him and not the mother who was only his servant. From the time man and woman first had a hut and fire burning, women were oppressed. They have always performed their duty. They brought forth children in sorrow, and let the man rule over them, as they were supposed to be cursed by God (to suit him). The latter were slaves, both to their husbands and the feudal lords, for which they worked.

Women were not permitted to get a chance to develop their brains as well as man; and music, art, science, and poetry were not meant for them. Nature was supposed to call them back to the house and fireside. But there were always gifted heroines who were of good understanding, had clear sight and courage enough to break the long silence and speak out that they were not worse than man and proved it by their abilities. For they earnestly felt that it was too degrading to only work with their hands, when they also had a brain to make use of. They revolted again and again, from time to time, but were put back in silence by this argument: "Foolish women, You were made to be mothers to your children; to care for the house and make your husbands happy. Why be anxious to take part in that troublesome life we have to lead and wish to be men?"

Finally, we reached Capitalism. Under this system women are used as a weapon at different times to compete with men, not because the Capitalists are doing women a favor, but because it suits them (the capitalists) best. It has grown to be a second nature with the woman: she feels that she must be enslaved. Men are out of work, because of the long hours women are compelled to work.

Woman! now is your time; when the workingman knows that all other human beings are to get the same right he has! Your brothers have begun to understand that, without you, who suffer most, they cannot get freedom and destroy Capitalism without first loosing the chains in which you were bound in slavery to them and then join hands with you. To be brothers and sisters for the same purpose, the Overthrow of Capitalism, is the chief aim.

No longer will you have to work 10 or 12 hours a day and come home to a cold dark room to find your little children nearly frozen and sit up till midnight to do the home work, when you join with the men in this object.

No longer will you see children 10 or 12 yars old take the place of man or 12 years old take the place of man or woman, because their work can be bought for much less than a man's work, which means so much more to the Capitalist. No longer will you see men going around looking for work because they have produced too much and are not needed any more.

No longer will you hear of a young man committing suicide because he was not able to find work; going around hungry and having no place to rest, but in the grave.

No longer will you hear of railroad accidents daily because it would mean less profit to the Capitalists if they were to look after the proper operation of the railroad by hiring more men to work and avoid danger. Thousand of lives thus go yearly for profit for the Capitalists.

Once for all, everybody, man, woman and child, that would not keep the eyes of their intellect shut, would see that Capitalism means poverty, misery, class rule and exploitation. Socialism is the only remedy, for it means the contrary, Love, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

ON THE LAND IN THE WORKMAN'S PARADISE

LABOR'S CONDITION THERE.

(Concluded from last week.)

Let no immigrant, however, suppose that with money in his pocket he has nothing to do but to choose his ground and pay the price. Travelling through New Zealand on coach or horseback, the casual observer is apt to think that land is to be had for the asking because there are hundreds of square miles not cultivated up to their utmost yielding value; but they are all owned by someone, possibly by the Maoris, who may lease land under certain restrictions, but may not sell except to the Government. There is no land going begging; on the contrary, when Government lands are disposed of, it is usually at a fixed price by ballot, and there may be a hundred men balloting for the same section. Only one can get it, and among the rest there are tales told of unlucky creatures who have travelled over the islands for years, balloting always, and yet landless at the last.

Private property changes hands often, and the tendency is for holdings to split up, growing smaller as settlement gets closer and cultivation intensifies. But the prices of land are so high, and those of produce, to our notions, are even now so low, that the wonder is how most men make a living, and how so many men make fortunes at farming, as so few do in the older countries. No doubt some of this success is due to laborious days and hard living. The cadet must not expect to live, any more than he must expect to work, as he would among his friends at home. Few things indeed surprise the Englist visitor more than the apparent lack of correspondence between the way of life and the fortunes of his New Zealand friends,—if he can procure an accurate statement of their fortunes; most often he cannot, and so gets mightily perplexed in his experiences.

It is not only land that is dear. To give a few prices will help to clear up this part of the subject. Dairy-land in the south-west of the North Island is worth £25 to £30, or lets at 25s. and 30s. an acre. At this price it is said that men can make a living only if they employ no paid labor, and a spirited correspondence has been going on in the newspapers on the subject of child-labor on farms, certainly one of the blots on New Zealand civilisation.

Land at £10 and £11 an acre, if it be not in what are known locally as the back blocks, will certainly not be near good markets or a railway station. And lest it may be thought that these are top prices, there is the huge sum paid last year for a bit of land whereon to enlarge the Wellington Post Office, and for another bit in Queen Street, Auckland,—£400 a foot.

All these prices refer to the North Island, which is chiefly given over to pasture and dairy-work. Some of the best land in the world is in the Canterbury plains, and enormous crops are raised there. In the extreme north some fruit is grown, and doubtless there will be more. Many thousands of pounds are paid annually for fruit, which New Zealanders could as well grow for themselves, and the Government is promoting fruit-culture in both islands. The difficulty is not a matter of climate or soil, but of transport; it is easier and cheaper to bring fruit from Australia and Fiji and to pay the penny a pound duty than to get it from up-country in New Zealand.

Most of the creameries are closed in the winter, when it is said that the prices of butter in New Zealand are so high that it would pay to fetch a case of forty-eight pounds back from London, rather than to buy by the pound at the local stores. Even in summer 14d. or 15d. is no unusual price to pay in New Zealand.

With all this farming is undoubtedly a trade to live by. Labor is the expensive item, and very little is needed for the style of farming in vogue. Three men on a farm of 2,000 acres, twenty men on a run of 150,000 acres, a man and a lad on two holdings of 1,500 acres rented together, one being bush land half cleared; these are actual instances, and it is strange to reflect that they come from a land where our large English landowners are fiercely denounced, and where the democracy is supposed to be all powerful. Certainly many conditions are accepted peacably in democratic New Zealand that would raise a whirlwind of indignation in England. For instance, ten or twenty men are employed on a run. For the purposes of their employer they are bachelors; they may have wives in the town, or they may not; they all sleep in the huts or whares (pronounced warry); they all take their meals in the men's kitchen, which must conform to certain specifications as to size, etc. A station cook prepares their meals. They have no sitting-room, no amusements, no church or chapel or lecture-hall. On Sundays they wash their clothes. The New Zealander is one of the most long-suffering of men and is given to excess neither of vice nor of virtue, but after a spell of this sort of existence it is not marvellous if he finds his way to the nearest hotel and squanders his month's cheque. As for the land-owner, he grumbles at his land-tax, at his liabilities in case of accidents, at his road-tax when he does not get roads, and at the high rate of wages, but he escapes much of what time-honored custom and public opinion would force him to do for his tenants and his laborers in England. It must not be forgotten that while a large estate at home carries a number of tenants and cottages, all living their own family life, a large estate in New Zealand is almost always a tract of uninhabited country given over to raising of sheep, and the men employed are there solely for their work's sake.

It was to prevent the accumulation of land in a few hands that the Land for Settlements Bill was passed by the present Government. Under its provisions any estate can be compulsorily acquired by the Government at a valuation, in order that it may be divided into smaller holdings,—smaller, not small except in a country so sparsely populated; for though all purchasers and tenants are restricted, it is only to 640 acres of first-rate land or 2,000 acres of second-rate, any that they hold already being counted against them. Many owners have been glad to part with their estates in this way, and it is said that compulsion has as yet seldom if ever been necessary. There is no doubt that on the whole the policy has worked well in opening out the country. On the other hand, opponents of the Government declare that landowners are afraid of undertaking improvements, — planting, irrigating, building—of which the country stands in need, because such work would only make their estates more attractive for confiscation; and that landowners known to be hostile to the Government are singled out for ejection. Certainly as things were, something had to be done if colonisation and agriculture were not to be indefinitely retarded. The estates are parcelled out into blocks of varying size, and have been disposed under one of three systems, by lease in perpetuity with option of purchase by lease for 999 years, and freehold. Tenants are compelled to improve the land within a certain time, and up to a certain percentage of its value, by fencing, building, draining, clearing, and the like. They are also compelled to live on the land. Rent is charged at five per cent. on the capital value of the land and improvements such as road-making, fencing, etc. There are, besides, many devices for **easing the burden** of the man who **takes up uncleared** land, or who **engages in farming** with a small capital.

Practically all the land in New Zealand has to be cleared before it can be brought under cultivation. Some was cleared long ago, and not even stumps remain. Much is still thick bush or, as we should say, forest, which must be felled and burned before grass can be sown, and even though grass grows with surprising rapidity among the stumps and ashes, a year goes by before the most successful farmer can make anything of it; or it is fern-land, which is said always to be good; or it is manuka scrub, of which there are several varieties indicating as many grades of soil; or it is swamp land where flax grows. Whatever it is, hard work has to be put in before any crops can be raised. All the low-priced land is away from the roads and the shops, which last disability is perhaps the main secret of success; away from shops one cannot, and therefore one does not, buy things. Your Colonial is always ready to make a shift; he says that the new chum wants everything put ready to his hand. One constant reproach is that the Englishman never knows to how many uses a kerosene-tin can be put. We do not have kerosene-tins, which may be some excuse for us, but it is true enough that if we want a flower-pot or a dust-pan, a pail or a coal-scuttle, our first impulse is to buy one. The Colonial's would not be; and it is wonderful what a difference in money there is between these two mental attitudes.

Let us take a few instances by way of conclusion.

The first shall not be very far out of the way, for it lies near a bar-harbor into which small coasting-steamers can enter at high tide, anchoring at a little township with one hotel, where such very rough visitors sometimes lodged, that once when the settler and his wife chanced upon ill-luck they had to spend a cold night in the goods shed. Next morning they took their boat and went up stream to within a short distance of their house. On another occasion they got stuck on a mud-bank, and had to wait the turn of the tide in wet weather,—they two and the baby. Their house was a one-roomed hut, the bed being insufficiently screened off by a short curtain. When strangers came they lay by the fire, and the hostess had to undress on the bed because when standing on the mud floor her feet could be seen. If clothing fell on the floor at night it was too damp to be worn in the morning; and once when they went away for a few days there was a fine crop of fungus under the bed on their return. But they were luckier than some because they could get an old Maori woman to wash for them. The house stood in a small clearing in the bush. As there was no pasturage for s eet,eahhyph ebo--nsa pasturage for sheep, they had not ye come to the mutton-stage of diet, ar the garden-stage is long after that.

To another settlement men were brought from home with a great flourish of trumpets, but at least a third of them were totally unfit for their job. The roads were roughed out, but not made. In the worst place earth had been thrown up in the middle of a swamp for half a mile or so, flax and scrub thrown over it, and you alighted from your horse and picked your way as best you could. One of the emigrants was a retired Indian officer, who assumed that Maori labor would be available, and that in two years or so he could complete a home fit for a wife and family. But there were neither materials nor labor for building, and as for building with his own hands, he had more than enough to do to provide for his own comfortless existence. He spent £5,000, got between £2,000 and £3,000 back, and went home to report failure. The story is only worth telling because the Colonists who stood to their guns, are now twenty years after, flourishing men, as they deserve to be; but still they are forty miles from a railway, and still their horses are bogged on the high road every winter.

The third and last example is in a sheep-country, where a man possessed by land-hunger has taken up more land that he can afford to pay for. He is by no means a penniless man; many thousands are tied up in the holdings that he already has. But in all countries the land is a greedy mistress, and for her sake man will sacrifice himself and his nearest. So this man has set himself to save a great price. He is his own shepherd and he has close on 2,000 sheep; if you are up at sunrise you may meet him driving fat sheep along the dusty road. He is his own horse-keeper, gardener, stockman. With his own hands he felled and fired his remaining bit of bush, and besides all this there is always fencing to erect or to renew. He cannot afford to marry yet, but he has a sister to work for him, a cheaper plan for many reasons. For seven days in the week she works sixteen hours a day, when it is not seventeen, washing, churning, baking, sewing, poultry-raising, preserving, cooking; she can harness the horse and drive or ride it as well as a man; she can help on the farm when work is crowding in. As for her expenditure, it is less than that of the servant, not counting the wages.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PRESS

IT MUST BE MADE SOUND, OR ELSE ITS WORK WILL BE UNSOUND.

(By J. M. Reid, Toronto, Canada.)

To the superficial observer of the movement of the wage-working class towards emancipation, the so-called political party of the wage-worker, the Socialist Party, may apear in the nature of an unsolvable riddle. He may be taken aback by the fact that the press, the most potent weapon in the fight for freedom, is in the hands of private individuals. He may wonder at the *animosity* displayed against any other political party claiming to stand for the material interests of the working class. He may be nonplussed at the sight of members of that party openly hostile to the leading spirits in that movement. nd, coming before so many situations ich belie the party's whole loudly promed platform and policy, he, in all lihood, gives the entire movement, al and counterfeit, a large mark in he column of disgust.

It might be well, at the present time, ecognizing that at no period in the hisory of the labor movement in America is it so necessary to carefully inquire into the whole situation of the labor movement, to weigh the so-called political party of revolution, the Socialist Party, in the balance. Take its policy, take the membership, their mental make-up, if it is weak, why?

Instead of taking up the above mentioned propositions serriatem, it will be best to deal with them from a great central point, because upon that point hinges the success or failure of the emancipation movement. That great point is the *press and the literature*. Just to prove the power of the printed word, we have the press of the ruling class holding the workers enthralled. A Mallock, a Gompers, a Mill, a Goldwin Smith, a John Burns, confined to the walls of a hall, a parliament, a congress, or any other meeting place, is almost powerless as a weapon for evil. But given the capitalist press and the remarks of all the hirelings of capitalism are spread broadcast to do what they are intended to do; keep the wage workers in a do'e condition, to be a "desirable citizen."

n the revolutionary movement of the -tworker, the press is the weapon, 'above all other weapons it is the 's that must fit the rank and file r the eventful day that will see the awn of a new era in the history of the uman race. In order that that weapon must be as perfect in its construction as possible, it must be as free as the nature of things will permit. It must voice the set policy of the rank and file. It must collate the facts as they appear and show the proper conclusions from those facts. It must train men to be clear thinkers, to weigh anything presented to them, to abolish prejudice, and it must be free from the domination of any individual or set of individuals. In other words, it must be owned by the organization to properly voice the feeling of that organization.

Taking the average wageworker, we find him, by virtue of his life-long mental diet of capitalist thought, a looker upon with holy reverence of anyone whose reputation marks him as being of a scholarly nature, an intellectual. How often have we been told, upon hearing a fellow worker utter some nonsense, "that it was in yesterday's or to-day's paper;" and the retailer of the nonsense is surprised at your incredulity in regard to that nonsense, seeing that it came from those who ought to know because they are educated, and you are not. This sense of awfulness before so-called intellect is a natural develoment of the policy of the bourgeois, a policy which seeks to, and has been successful in, abasing the toiler in his own estimation and to cause him to render praise and devotion to the man "who has raised himself by virtue of his own indomitable will," "his perseverance," "his initiative," and numerous other capitalist virtues.

Now, having this condition of mind in view, we arrive at a point where large numbers of the working class come in contact with a certain kind of "revolutionary" matter in the way of press, literature, and the matter contained in that press especially does not educate them. It is the press connected with the Socialist Party. It is the private property of various individuals, and being private property, being a means of livelihood, it must subordinate itself to the food, clothing, shelter, etc., of the individual who owns it. Individual prejudice will play a prominent part and has done, and is able to do, why and how we will show as we progress. As has been stated above, this press does not educate, and it is necessary to state that revolutionary education means worlds, it means that the press, the literature, must take hold of its readers and remold their minds entirely anew. It must be iconoclastic in that the idol of reverence for bourgeois greatness must be dethroned. It must make its reader a seeker after facts in support of any propositions or statements. It must tend to the abolition of the parrot and the substitution of such by the self-thinker and reasoner. On the contrary, the privately owned Socialist Party organs simply transplant the readers from the fold of bourgeois prejudice and thought to their so-called revolutionary garden, there to riot in a prodigality of prejudice. Hence we find the reason for 90 per cent. of the rank and file of the Socialist Party uttering the cry, "De Leon is an autocrat," "a pope," "a capitalist spy," etc. They parrot it, simply following their old capitalist idea of reverence for so-called intellect. A Wayland is a brainy fellow, a Simons is an intellectual giant, a Wilshire is devoting his "talents to the movement," "they have the brains to watch the moves of individuals, keep a record of their histories, therefore what they say is right," so De Leon must be as they say. What the Socialist Labor Party did is crooked, they say; they are intellectuals, it must be so. THE PEOPLE is a lying sheet, they say so, they must surely be right, so on with the campaign of slander and abuse, all because these cunning fellows, having their bread and butter made by conserving rottenness, use the transplanted dupe and his prejudice for their purpose.

It is perfectly logical, the hue and cry of "De Leon" and "De Leonism."

The rank and file who utter this cry are honest, but they are not revolutionists, in that gentlemen of magnificent intellect owning a petty bourgeois sheet, falsely called Socialist, have simply taken them from the capitalist class and made them their own. Not their wish that they should become wise to the game, their wish is that it may so continue. Woe to the unsophisticated wageworker who proposes that the Socialist Party own their press. "De Leonite, fool! Have ye not seen what sacrifices, mental, physical and financial, we, the Wilshires, the Waylands, the Simons, the Kingsleys, have made for the wage workers; and you, ingrate, would wish to cast aspersions upon the honesty of our motives by proposing that the party vote 'no confidence' in us by setting up its own press. Out with you, 'De Leonite,' go and join the S. L. P. and thereby consort with other ingrates and rascals like yourself."

To illustrate the mental posture brought about by the mental food supplied by the papers owned by the above named "martyrs in the movement for the emancipation of the working class," a few remarks between myself and a member of the S. P. of Canada. De Leon came up immediately the I. W. W. was mentioned. He said, "De Leon is too erratic, he wanted to make a revolutionist in a minute. He'd bust up any organization with which he was connected," Now, leaving aside the utter recklessness of the real meaning of words, and that an erratic man can accomplish nothing, let alone make a revolutionist in a minute, the remarks are typical of all swallowers of the "Worker," New York, the "Chicago Socialist," "The Western Clarion," Vancouver, B. C., and all others of the various bread and butter, gold bricks, metal propositions. His prejudice was his defect. He could only parrot the above nonsensical phrases when asked for proof. And there are thousands like him, yet we have men tell us that the "Appeal to Invest in Metal Shares," the "Worker of the Workers," the vaudeville "Western Clarion," the Simonized-Patterson "Chicago Socialist" do some good. But the workingman who starts in on their diet and continues it will have a harvyized steel casing placed around his brain through which the heaviest artillery of facts will fail in penetration.

The policy of the Socialist Party in regard to the trades union movement is dictated by the living of the owners of the press. If, as in Portland, Ore., and neighborhood, the revolutionary movement proves wide and strong, such men as Titus dare not mouth the false "neutral on the trades unions" cry. This movement compels such men to take a certain attitude, and whether they be honest or not, they cannot do harm through the weapon, the press. In the case of the East, where the American Federation of Labor craft union of capitalism is to the fore, we find these men ostensibly through these papers feeding the apparent policy of the Socialist Party of revolutionizing the unions by "boring from within." It's for their bread and butter; else, if they were honest in that desire, why waste time and energy in trying to do a thing which, from their own experience, is doomed to failure; when there is in existence an economic organization, based upon revolutionary principles, the thing they are proposing to fight for. No, instead they seek to cover their real motives by working the prejudice racket and braying like Balaam's friend "De Leon, De Leon."

Just as you cannot expect physically strong men from a continual diet of adulterated food, so it would be folly to expect men of mental vigor whose brain diet consists of matter that comes through the Waylands, Simons, Kingsleys, etc. You may get rich on shares in Wilshire's Gold Brick or Wayland's metal shares but you will be mentally poor if you feed at these gentlemen's Barmicide's mental feasts.

The press is the potent weapon today. By its fruits you will know whether it is the "goods" or not. The Socialist party is just as its readers read; the Socialist Labor Party likewise; and the I. W. W. the same. In proportion as the matter handed out for mental digestion is sound so will the product be. The press is the all-powerful weapon of capitalism to-day. The revolutionary press must be made no less powerful, must be, else our work will be unsound and not stand the test when the crucial time comes.

MILWAUKEE MAY DAY.

Celebration a Big Success—Real Proletarians Join in Event.

Milwaukee, May 3.—The First of May was celebrated by Section Milwaukee, Socialist Labor Party, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, at Hoffman's Hall, Fourth near Chestnut sts. It was a real proletarian gathering that had come to Hoffman's Hall to celebrate the international Socialist holiday. Our young but ardent comrade, H. Snabel, called the meeting to order. Wisconsin's national committeeman, Frank Wilke, was the first speaker. He traced the history of May Day. "The international Socialist congress held in Paris in the year 1889 made the First of May a holiday for the working class to celebrate." Wilke made a fine distinction between the legal holiday, Labor Day and the First of May. "In fact," said the speaker, "the First of May is a day of great significance to suffering mankind, while on the other hand," continued our speaker, "Labor Day, the capitalist holy day, in which the Social Democrats always take such a great part, is nothing more nor less than an ordinary day of leisure without any other meaning."

The difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party was also made clear.

A clear description was given by Wilke of the conditions existing at the present time notwithstanding "prosperity."

"Intensification of labor," remarked our comrade, "means so much shorter life and less pleasure for the worker and at the same time indicates more wealth, more power to the capitalist class."

"Your higher wages," explained the speaker, "only means that you have more money with which you can buy less of what you produced than formerly when your earnings were smaller and you were in a position to secure a bigger share of the product. With the increase in wages the necessities of life have soared higher still."

"Thus the whole thing," said Wilke, "is a net gain for the capitalist class."

Many more points pertaining to the social question were ably handled by the English speaker. Comrade Loewy also spoke in German on the meaning of the day. Thus ended the First of May in the city of Milwaukee.

Wilke gave a lecture on Socialism before the Hungarian branch at our headquarters on Sunday morning, April 28.

De Leon has done good here. His lecture on the labor movement has made a deep impression among the working people. The Social Democrats now resort to the newspapers to regain their lost ground, but so deep has the wedge of our sound doctrine entered into their body that no "explanations" and mud slinging will do them any good.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, pro tem., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York (P. O. Box 1576).

"UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS"

ARE THOSE WHO DESIRE UNIONISM BY, FOR, AND OF THE WORKING CLASS.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, has used his high office to prejudice the case of the imprisoned officials of the Western Federation of Miners, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. He has designated them as "undesirable citizens." When taken to task, therefor, he again violated the spirit of office, which binds him to a strict and impartial observance of the law, regardless of classes, by reiterating the unjust characterization. The working class have risen in protest against this disgraceful conduct on the part of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. This is as it should be. Such proceedings should not be permitted to pass unchallenged or uncondemned. To submit without protest is worthy only of slaves; manhood demands prompt and vigorous resentment.

But this is not sufficient. We must go deeper into the matter. Let us see what is at the bottom of this famous Colorado-Idaho case, and profit therefrom.

Roosevelt is the Chief Executive Officer of the United States. The United States, like all modern nations, no matter what their form, is but a committee for managing the affairs of the capitalist class. The United States Senate is notoriously a club of trust magnates, and controls Congress. When Roosevelt, the Chief Executive of this managing committee, therefore, speaks in condemnation of the miners' officials, he logically speaks only in the interests of the class whose chief officer he is, regardless of his oath of office.

That this statement of Roosevelt's position is true, will become more apparent when the standing of the imprisoned men is considered, by way of contrast. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are prominent officials of the Western Federation of Miners. This organization is an Industrial Union. All the metal, mine and smelter workers without exception are enrolled in its ranks, regardless of craft or skill. In Butte, Montana, the W. F. of M. has raised the pay roll of the mine and smelter workers to $12,000,000 a year. Without the W. F. of M. existence, not more than $4,000,000 would be paid. Were the W. F. of M. destroyed the mine owners of the Rocky Mountain States could increase their profits some $35,000,000 annually. This will give a partial insight into the motive for desiring the persecution of its able and courageous leaders.

Not only is the W. F. of M an Industrial Union, but under the officership of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, it recognized and advanced Industrial Unionism in general. Moyer and Haywood took part in the formation of the I. W. W. in Chicago, July, 1906. Industrial Unionism organizes the working class in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries act together in the promotion of their interests. Industrial Unionism is entirely different from the old craft form of union which pits one set of workers in an industry against another thereby helping to defeat one another in strikes. This is done where one craft is not supported by the others in the same industry; where, for instance, the carpenters, etc., remain at work while the painters strike. This industrial unionism would abolish, by organizing one union of all the workers, according to industries. Industrial Unionism thus means the triumph of the working class in the present as well as the future. As shown in the case of the Western Federation of Miners, under Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, it means better wages and conditions with the final hope of complete liberation.

Industrial Unionism proclaims that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common, in contrast to the Gompers unions which aid the employers by misleading the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers. Industrial Unionism teaches that labor produces all wealth and is entitled to its product. It seeks not only to improve labor's condition but to emancipate it from capitalism by laying the foundations of future society, in contradistinction to the old forms of craft unionism which binds the workers in perpetual slavery to the present condition of things.

This is a condition which the capitalist class cannot tolerate. Hence, it is that the mine owners have received the support, not only of the capitalist Citizens' Alliances, etc., but also of the Chief Executive of the United States. True to his position, true to the dominant class, he rushes to the defence of those interests which Industrial Unionism threatens. "Undesirable," indeed, are those who desire a form of unionism by, for, and of the working class. By order, Industrial Council of Greater New York, I. W. W.

SAM J. FRENCH,
PATRICK L. QUINLAN,
WM. A. WALTERS,
GEO. A. VAUGHAN,
EUGENE FISCHER,
—Committee.

New York, May 1, 1907.

For further information regarding the I. W. W., address Executive Board Member and National Organizer for New York and Vicinity, Eugene Fischer, 5 East 135th street.

Secretary New York Industrial Council, George H. Vaughan, temporary address, 2-6 New Reade street. Office hours, 7.30-10.

PATERSON I. W. W.

NOW LARGER IN MEMBERSHIP THAN THE A. F. OF L.

Paterson, N. J., May 4.—The Industrial Workers of the World continue to make rapid progress in this city. The newly-organized union of Locomotive Builders, which had about one hundred charter members, now has over three hundred members. Members are taken in at each meeting.

On Wednesday, the moulders' helpers at McNabb's foundry, who are also members of the I. W. W., made a demand for an increase in wages; and the same was granted after a day's strike.

The Wood Workers, who were on strike several weeks at Looshen's Piano case factory, gained only a partial victory, so far as wages are concerned. But the workers got more information from the I. W. W. speakers during the strike than they have had during their whole life time.

The Silk Workers had also a number of strikes to fight; so far, all were clean cut victories. Two hundred and fifty weavers were out three weeks at the Doherty and Wadsworth mill. The firm at first declared that the mill would close down for three months. But the weavers did not get scared and stood firm until their demands were granted.

Some time ago all the dye house workers had their wages increased $1 per week. This was after the strike in Anger & Simmons' dye shop. Only one firm, that of Bamford Bros., did not give this increase. Last week the Industrial Union of Silk Workers decided that this firm should also pay the uniform wage paid in the other dye houses. A committee from the I. W. W. was sent to Messrs. Bamford, but they refused to receive the committee. The next morning Bamfords' dye house did not dye any silk. The printers and the two foremen stayed out also. Messrs. Bamford changed their mind soon enough, asked for a committee, and declared they would pay their men the scale of wages demanded.

Several strikes in the silk industry are still in progress. The Cedar Cliff Silk Company's mill at Haledon is shut down completely. Two hundred and fifty weavers struck for fifteen per cent. increase in wages; the firm offered twelve and one-half per cent., but the weavers will not compromise and declare that even the fifteen per cent. raise does not come up to the increase in necessities of life. The strike is now on for two weeks.

Eighty weavers are out on strike at Pelgram & Meyers; they also demand an increase in wages. Forty weavers are out on strike at Kaufman Bros. This and the strike at the Graef Hat Band Company are now five weeks in progress. Both firms have made unsuccessful attempts to get scabs. The Graef Company advertised for weavers in Philadelphia papers, offering $25.00 weekly wages. So far they only succeeded to get a few strike breakers.

The fight in the two last named mills is about union shop rules. The strikers are receiving a strike benefit of $6 to married men and $4 to single men. Much will depend on the outcome of these two strikes.

"The Paterson Guardian" has attacked the I. W. W. editorially. It is reported the A. F. of L. will send an organizer to organize the silk workers. We wish he would come. Gompers himself could only have a tendency to show the difference between the I. W. W. and A. F. of L. still clearer.

On May 1, International Labor Day, the I. W. W. in this city opened headquarters at 184 Main street, a hall with a large seating capacity, to be used by our locals and branches. The headquarters were opened with a mass meeting. We only had two days to advertise this meeting, but the hall was packed. A collection for the Goldfield Nev., I. W. W. defense fund was made.

The membership of the I. W. W. in Paterson is larger now than that of the A. F. of L.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

"The Concentration OF Wealth"

By HENRY LAURENS CALL

Read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Columbia College, New York. December 27, 1906.

In this noted contribution to economic science, Mr. Call has shown not only the startling degree and growth of wealth concentration in the United States, but also the means by which this wealth concentration has been brought about. He has further demonstrated the justice as well as the necessity of society reclaiming all the instruments of production precisely as are "confiscated" the burglar's loot, the counterfeiter's coin, or the pirate's ship.

Some of the subjects treated are indicated by the following chapter headings:

1. A Half Century of Wealth Concentration.
2. The Growing Poverty of Industrial Society.
3. A Reign of Corruption and Plunder.
4. Industrial Society Sold Into Bondage.
5. The Modern Corporation a Monstrosity.
6. The Corporation Should Be Social, Co-operative.
7. Nature and Justice of the Required Remedy.

In this pamphlet Mr. Call has, in short, laid bare the whole industrial, financial and political situation. In the words of the New York World (applied to a former work of Mr. Call's) it is "a scientific, cold-blooded, mathematical analysis of modern industrial society, in which the tangled web of economic falsities, inconsistencies and anomalies is shown with the clearness of demonstration of a professor of anatomy."

PRICE: Paper, Ten Cents, to Sections in lots of ten or more copies at Eight Cents, Cloth, Fifty Cents, postpaid. For sale by

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P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Worth
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Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People: 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months.

Though it is easy to be in a minority and yet be wrong, it is absolutely impossible to be in the majority and yet be right as to the newest social prospects.
—Shaw.

ECONOMIC FACTS AND FALLACIES

In the May "Railroad Trainmen's Journal," there appears a letter by "Citizen," worthy of notice, not only for the information it conveys regarding the true nature of the recent western wage increase, but also because it affords an opportunity to discuss certain economic facts and fallacies. "Citizen" discourses on "Wage Increases—Shorter Day," in connection with the late attempt of the Western railroad workers to secure both. He says:

"The western wage increase and shorter day movement has passed into history. . . . Our representatives fought nobly. But the fruition of the hope of our more intelligent members was destined apparently to failure. . . . There was no difference between this movement and former movements. . . . It really accomplishes but little, if anything, of permanent value.

"The constantly increasing cost of the living necessities will soon swallow the increases secured. In other words, the fixed number of dollars the wage and salary earner will get will very quickly fail to pay the present standard of living. We will then be stranded again right where we were, namely, our wages insufficient and fixed below the cost of living expense, with our only alternative, except we repeat the late struggle, a cutting out, first one, then another, of the necessities, etc., etc.

"These wage struggles can be compared, in effective prominence, to the man who tried to lift himself over a fence by lifting with all his might on his boot straps. Wage increase means MORE than an equivalent increase in the cost of living."

The substance of this argument, that it is real wages, as determined by purchasing power, and not nominal wages, with their delusive comparisons, that is the true test of increase, is sound to the core. So also is the statement making plain the fact that, with the railroad trainmen, wages are generally insufficient to sustain life properly, being below the cost of living, and requiring them first, to go without one necessity, and then without another. What is true of railway men's wages is true also of those of most workmen.

"Citizen" is not so clear, however, regarding the shorter day. Says "Citizen" on this head:

"The short day (ANYTHING, less than NOW, prevails) contains one value that no wage-earner should lose sight of, namely, IT SETS THE IDLE MAN TO WORK, removing him from the ranks of the professional, or the involuntary strike-breaker."

This statement is fallacious; and cannot, on that account, be sustained by the facts regarding the short day in these industries where it prevails. The short day often means more labor (in fact, Gompers claims that a short day is conducive of more contented and productive workmen); but rarely more laborers. The writer worked fourteen years under the eight-hour day. At the conclusion of that period the output of the workers in the industry concerned had been increased from thirty-three to fifty per cent.; and their labor rendered proportionately more severe and precarious. In the short day, machines are sped up; privileges lopped off, and productivity enhanced by various new expedients and divisions of labor. The short day is generally a compressed, intensified labor day. The increasing productivity and death rate of labor, despite decreasing hours, make that evident.

Having discovered the difference between what is nominal and what is real in wages, "Citizen" should set about finding out what is nominal and what is real in work days. No matter whether the hours are eight or six, instead of ten or twelve, the short day that requires a greater expenditure of labor power than a long one—that creates the age limit and nervous wreckage—is not a real, but a nominal, short day. A real short day means the expenditure of less labor power than formerly; it means the conservation and upbuilding of the physical and mental faculties of the laborer; and the employment of more laborers. All else is an alteration in the hours, that is not only without any substantial benefit, but is also a positive detriment to the working class.

GETTING OUT OF THE RUT.

A capitalist newspaper enjoins its readers to "get out of the rut." Just imagine what would happen were that injunction taken seriously. If the hundreds of thousands of food producers, for instance, were to "get out of the rut" of cultivating, milling, baking, brewing, bottling, canning and refining food products, what would the capitalist class and the vast populations dependent on them for profit and the means of sustenance do? Consider the fine dilemma society would be in were the 100,000 locomotive engineers in this country to "get out of the rut" of pulling a throttle and attending to a steam gauge, primarily for the purpose of adding millions of dividends to the riches of stockholding capitalists. The "railway question" would be intensified a million-fold. The congestion at present existing would give way to chaos and all the functions of industry dependent on transportation would be paralyzed; society would be helpless, and left to forage for itself, as in war time. Conjure up the straits society would be in were the 5,000,000 women wage earners to conclude that they too must "get out of the rut" of pounding typewriters, keeping books, teaching school, manufacturing clothing, turning out textiles, nursing the sick, rendering domestic service, and performing other useful and necessary labor. Why, that same newspaper would forget its chivalry for the sex, denounce their "unwomanly conduct," and call on the state "to conserve civilization and put down this Amazonian uprising." Capitalism wouldn't stand a minute if the rut was not followed. Capitalism demands conformity, and it gets it, too.

This conformity is an evolution. Production and distribution is no longer small and individual, permitting the producer to "get out of the rut." Production and distribution is large and co-operative. It is made up of men and women who toil together in masses, one dependent for the perfect performance of his or her division of labor on the other. It is composed of many dove-tailed, or integralized, industries operated as one continuous whole. Production and distribution is inter-dependent; so are the men and women in it. They could no more "get out of the rut" and live (in all but a few instances), than fish can get out of water and live. They must work together or starve separately. This inter-dependence, with its conformity, springs from the development of the tool of production and distribution. Where this is small, independence and nonconformity are possible; where the machine is large, they are inevitable. Competition, invention, science and social necessity, tend, as in the case of the railroad and the steel trust, to make the machine ever larger; so that these conditions tend to become ever more pronounced.

"Get out of the rut," is a striking newspaper injunction; but very poor economics.

BRYAN AND EVOLUTION.

Bryan's rejection of the doctrine of evolution is causing much merriment. Well it may, for evolution has never appealed to Bryan. He rejected it long since; his words now give verbal expression to what his acts decreed a decade ago. Then, Bryan, in demanding the restoration of middle class supremacy, threw political and economic evolution to the winds. With the recklessness of one who had abandoned the theory of development from simple to complex forms, he declared the complex forms of modern production and distribution, the trusts, which had evolved from simple forms of small hand production and distribution, arbitrary creations and demanded their arbitrary destruction or control. He insisted on "a return to Jeffersonian principles," that is, the political control of the middle class, when the middle class no longer possessed the economic power, thanks to the evolution of the trusts, already described, to obtain or enforce the same. The day of the small farmer and business man had passed; and their political power disappeared with it. In this insistence upon a return to the reign of the small man, in the days of the large trusts, Bryan repudiated evolution again. He continues to indulge his penchant in this direction down to the present time, advocating the same substantial ideas of destruction and control in a modified form. Under the circumstances, for Bryan to repudiate evolution is to exhibit the amusing spectacle of the foremost reactionaire croaking over his own ignorance.

ANOTHER PEOPLE OUTRAGE!

Mr. Fred Brockhausen, Social Democratic party member of the Wisconsin Assembly and Sec'y-Treasurer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and Mr. Frederick Heath, editor of the "Social Democratic Herald," have been outrageously outraged by The People; and they are correspondingly indignant.

During the second week in April, The People received the following letter from Mr. Brockhausen:

"To the Editor of the Weekly People.

"Dear Sir:

"In an article in the Weekly People" of April 6th, on page six and signed H. B., your readers are advised that the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor has passed a resolution in favor of F. J. Knoell, a candidate for District Judge.

"This information is not true. The facts are that Mr. Knoell took advantage of a resolution adopted last July by the annual convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor condemning Judge Neelen, of Milwaukee and Judge Slosson, of Kenosha, Wis., for favoritism shown the capitalist class in the matter of child labor.

"Mr. Knoell and his friends, without the knowledge and consent of the State Federation, made use of this resolution to beat his opponent Judge Neelen.

"The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, while recognizing political action and advocating the use of the ballot for the benefit of the working class, has always refused to endorse any political party or individual for political positions.

"Fred Brockhausen,
Sec'y-Treas.,
"Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
"Milwaukee, Wis., April 7, 1907."

On April 13 Mr. Heath got off the following immature and noisy blast in "The Social Democratic Herald":

"In the current issue of De Leon's paper there appears a tale about the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, sent in by a Milwaukee correspondent, that is wholly false. The story that the former supported a candidate for district judge, named Knoell, in the recent Milwaukee election and that the latter supported another candidate, named Neelen, simply lacks foundation in fact, and its falsity must have been known to the correspondent when he sent it in for publication. The secretary of the State Federation, Assemblyman Brockhausen, has sent a denial to De Leon, but experience in the past assures us that it will not be printed; hence this item."

The resolution in question, as circulated by Knoell, was as follows:

"RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, JULY, 21, 1906.

"Whereas, Some of the judges of our county and municipal courts, notably Judge Slosson of Kenosha county and Judge NEELEN of the Milwaukee district court, are openly in alliance with capitalist law-breakers and exploiters of child labor—as in the instance of Judge Slosson of Kenosha, who issues permits en masse to children from Zion City, Illinois, to work in factories of Kenosha, Wisconsin, which is in open violation of the law—or as in instance of Judge NEELEN of Milwaukee, who is fining law-breakers in a merely nominal way, below the minimum set set by law, and remitting at times the fine altogether; and,

"Whereas, All this tends to accentuate the deep contempt that the capitalist class and its crooked and corrupt judges have for all laws passed to protect the working class and its children; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby call the attention of the workingmen of Milwaukee and Kenosha county to Judge NEELEN and Judge Slosson, respectively, and urge every workman to remember these capitalist tools on the bench when they present themselves to the voters on election day.

"VOTE FOR F. J. KNOELL FOR DISTRICT JUDGE; HE PROMISES THAT, IF ELECTED, HE WILL ABOLISH THESE EVILS."

(Label)

This use of their resolutions was not repudiated by the Wisconsin A. F. of L.

It may be further stated in connection with Knoell's candidacy that the Social-Democratic Party of Milwaukee failed to nominate a rival candidate who would profit from the A. F. of L. denunciations of Neelen.

Poor Brockhausen; poor Heath; poor, simple representatives of the pure and simple A. F. of L., practical opportunists and socialist politicians both, as compared with the fanatical industrialists and impossibilists of the I. W. W. and S. L. P. type, how could The People treat them, the dear innocent ducklings, so outrageously? What if a political candidate uses a resolution adopted by Mr. Brockhausen's and Mr. Heath's pure and simple A. F. L., unfavorable to his opponents and favorable to himself, AND SUCH USE IS NOT REPUDIATED BY THE WISCONSIN A. F. OF L., are poor Mr. Brockhausen and poor Mr. Heath to be made to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous misinformation as furnished by "H. B's" and published in The People? Again, if poor Mr. Brockhausen's and poor Mr. Heath's political reflex of the A. F. of L., THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, REFUSES TO NOMINATE A JUDICIAL CANDIDATE and thereby leaves the unrepudiated user of that A. F. of L. resolution a freer field, isn't it an outrage to talk of endorsement, and cause poor, dear innocent Messrs. Brockhausen and Heath to write letters and grow prematurely indignant?

Of course, it is. Any man can see that endorsement is too weak a word. Where pure and simple representatives of pure and simple unionism, practical opportunists and socialist politicians pass resolutions and create conditions advantageous to a Knoell, as was done in Milwaukee, it is poor diction to speak of endorsement; sell-out would be nearer the mark. And it is this betrayal of the working class that Mr. Brockhausen calls "use of the ballot for the benefit of the working class."

Poor Mr. Brockhausen, poor Mr. Heath, another People outrage has been perpetrated on them.

"REFORM" AGAIN ON EXHIBITION.

The policy holders' committee that wanted to rid a leading insurance company of its ruling faction, in order to effect "beneficial changes," and voted illegal ballots at a recent trustees' election, in pursuit of this object, with the result that some of them are now in limbo, is the latest exhibition of "reform." The only difference between policy-holding "reform" and political "reform" is that the policy-holding brand was anticipated in its logical development. Had it been permitted to work out fully, the result would have been equalled by those achieved in 'Frisco by Mayor Schmitz and elsewhere by other equally famous "reformers.' A new "reform" would then have been necessary in order to bring about a reformation of the reformers.

"Reform" has come to mean the turning out of one faction of capitalists in the interests of another. It is a high-sounding word which hides material motives. Reform involves no new principle; consequently, it employs the same old corrupt methods with the same old corrupt results. Revolution means the establishment of a new principle. It means a basic change in all class factions, in material motives. Revolution, being a new principle, breaks away from the corrupt old methods, and creates new and healthy conditions.

Revolution is at work in the ranks of labor. The members of the working class are beginning to perceive, in increasing numbers that the reformation of craft unions is impossible; that a reform in them only redounds to the capitalist faction dominating them. They are, accordingly, building up industrial unionism, which aims at the overthrow of all capitalist factions, and the economic emancipation of all classes in the Socialist comonwealth. The result is a new and healthy working class growth—a spirit that is incorruptible and invincible.

H. J. Brimble's letter, "Lest We Forget," in "Correspondence," this issue, is well taken. Don't forget Smith, Preston, St. John and their fellow workers, now under arrest in Goldfield, Nev. Their cases furnish more evidence of the intensity of the class struggle and the criminal course of capitalism, in the guise of legality, during it.

Wall Street is reported pleased over the defeat of Gov. Hughes in the Kelsey case. Nevertheless, there are many who still believe that Hughes was beaten by a combination of disreputable bosses!! Perhaps, Wall Street's pleasure may help them to see who it is that this combination really represents.

"Moody's Magazine" for April has a very suggestive article entitled "Mexico Buying Railroads." In this article it is told how E. H. Harriman visited President Diez and in a conversation that "naturally included some remarks on the condition of the railroad industry in the United States and Mexico," "Harriman, either incautiously or more likely as a result of prearranged decision, discussed the advantages which would result from a consolidation into a single system of practically every important road in Mexico. President Diaz listened with his usual attention and courtesy, while Mr. Harriman explained the enormous economies which it would be possible to effect through such a consolidation and the advantages which the entire country would reap from an aggressive railroad management controlling practically unlimited capital." This article is suggestive in that it shows the trend of Harriman's mind. Most assuredly, "enormous economies" and "an aggressive railroad management controlling practically unlimited capital," appeal to him as being more applicable to this country, with its greater industrial development, than to Mexico, with its semi-barbarical feudalistic condition. The suggestion is so vast as to almost stagger the imagination!

MOVING FUND.

HEAVY ARTILLERY COMING UP TO CARRY THE DAY—ANOTHER BIG WEEK.

Owing to arrangements incident to the removal of the Daily People plant it became necessary to close the Moving Fund report on Thursday night instead of Friday night.

The report shows a total of $102.75 contributed during the week, and it looks as though our heavy artillery is now coming up to carry the day. Section Allegheny County, Pa., S. L. P., is worthy of special mention this week for their report indicates splendid organization in the circulation of the lists assigned to them and the results are equally gratifying. Our Lettisch friends in San Francisco have also been busy, apparently, and the other contributions that still keep coming show that the revolutionary spirit is stalking about—"undesirable," as that may be.

When the returns at first came in, in response to the Moving Fund Call, I allowed myself a few remarks upon the ready response accorded the call, and kept up the idea from week to week of publishing little extracts from letters that were sent in, amplifying the same idea, and illustrating the fine spirit that animated the movement.

These letters were usually those of contributors; but there were many others from comrades and sympathizers, who, sick or out of work, were unable to contribute, much as they would like to have done so—not destitute, but disinherited and without probate.

One of the letters of this kind received this week from a comrade in San Bernardino, Cal., says: "I have been a partial cripple for nine years (periodical blindness). I can hardly keep up my membership dues and am therefore unable to assist the Moving Fund, which I sincerely regret. All my neighbors read the 'Appeal to Reason,' and consequently I cannot get any contributions from these people for they prefer to aid Weyland's DARK LANTERN SCHEMES THAN TO HELP A REAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT." The miracle is here! This man is blind, but he can see! His sight is bad, but his vision is clear! The underscoring is mine, done to emphasize the point he makes; and with more clear vision we need have no fear but that before long the bright light of the rising sun of the "REAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT" will pale all "DARK LANTERN SCHEMES" into insignificance and total oblivion.

Amounts Received:

List 112, Branch No. 1, So. Hudson, New Jersey, F. Gerold $1; Branch No. 2, Donation by Branch $5 .... $	6.00
List 213, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Branch Blythedale, $20; List 215, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, F. Weber, 35c.; T. Yochum, 25c.; W. Kephart, $1; A. McSungen, 25c.; J. O'Donnell, 25c.; W. Hughes, 50c.; A. Finnegan, 50c.; G. Staley, $1; J. Desmond, $1; J. Clark, 5c.; C. Rupp, 10c.; List 216, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, "Friend," $5; D. Gilchrist, $1; J. Lurrman, 50c.; F. Hennington, $1; D. Lentz, 50s.; J. Male, Jr., 50s.; H. Marx, 50c.; List 217, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, E. Dungmand, 50s.; P. Dungmand, 50c.; M. Miller, 25c.; F. Dempe, 25c.; J. Gilbert, 25c.; C. Wright, 25c.; List 218, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, "Sympathizer, Homestead," $1; J. A. Gray, $1; "Sympathizer," $5; A. Bluitt, 50c.; J. McConnell, 25c.; "Sympathizer," 25c.; S. Mueller, 50c.; T. Webber, 25c.; G. Powell, 25c.; P. Grunnagles, $1; M. Mackey, $2; List 219, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, O. Stern, 25c.; G. Wilkening, 25c.; J. Swartz, 25c.; W. Adamick, 25c.	49.75
List 226, Providence, R. I., C. Bonardi, 25c.; A. Dallero, 25c.; "Nimin," 25c.	.75
California, San Francisco, Lettisch Socialist Labor Federation, Section San Francisco	20.00
Connecticut, New Haven, H. Kossbiel	1.00
New York, Brooklyn, J. Mueller, $1; L. Ericson, $1; New York, Evergreen, G. Schmabl, $1; New York, New York City, A. Leixner, 50c.; F. Rivers, 25c.; Excelsior Educational Society, $5; New York, Schenectady, "D. G.," $3; H. Burmeister, $1; New York, West Brighton, W. Van Vorst, $1	13.75
Virginia, Newport News, S. L. P. Section	5.00
Washington, Orville, G. Ferch, $5; Washington, Port Angeles, A. Anderson, $1; P. Epson, 50c.	6.50
Total	$ 102.75
Previously acknowledged ..	$2,674.38
Grand total	$2,777.13

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League.
Thursday, May 2, 1907.

BRIEF SOCIALIST ESSAYS.

IX.

"THE SUPERMEN."

Distinction spells extinction; greatness destruction. Napoleon snuffs out millions along with feudalism and wins renown. Harriman converts directors into dummies, destroys rival railway presidents and roads, and becomes a personification of the octopus. Gans puts a quietus on Nelson, in the form of a savage blow, and is proclaimed champion. In the cock pit the rooster that sticks his gaff into the heart of his opponent is—but let us pause, for even distinction and greatness have their limitations. They are sometimes closely allied with mere animalism.

The supermen are supreme among men; but they are not superior men. They would reverse the Talmudic injunction, "Where there are no men be a man; where there are men be a man among men;" so that it would read, "Where there are no men become the worst of savages; where there are men be the worst man." The superman is an atavism—a reharkening back to the demi-gods of early mythology—a reversion back to the naive childishness of the race where savage impulses and brutal force born of the meagerest means of subsistence held sway. "Superman" is synonymous with reactionist.

The superior man looks to the future, not the past, for his ideas. Fully developed, he moves up, not down. Impressed by racial and economic conditions, he sees the greatest possibilities for all, not a few. Observing the tremendous forces of nature, in whose grasp the greatest of men is but a speck; pondering o'er the secrets of life before which his superb intellect is reduced to pitiable humiliation, the superior man concludes that the best and strongest among us possesses an insignificance that is only heightened by the general contrast. Contemplation often breeds contempt.

The fact that the leading superman ended his career in a madhouse symbolizes his doctrine. Superiority spells sanity. The first test of sanity is soundness, broadness and progressiveness. Superiority has ideas worthy of manhood. Its first ideal is to make us all men, a race who can rise supreme over nature. Nature is a foe worthy of the true man's steel. To subdue her would be a victory worthy of boasting. The joy of superiority is not the joy that arises from grinding the face of the poor; in robbing child labor, despoiling the widow, confiscating the classes, or wading in the blood of frail humanity; it is a joy born of the triumph of mankind over the elemental forces of the universe; in the subjugation of the earth to its mighty advancement.

True manhood would destroy the enslavement of mankind to nature. In so doing it would create an extinction with another kind of distinction; a distinction that is social instead of individual; progressive instead of reactionary: democratic instead of autocratic: a distinction that draws the line between a Sterner and an Engels; a Nitszche and a Marx; between, in brief, savagery and socialism.

The work of increasing the literary contributions to The People continues undiminished. The acting editor still receives letters approving of "An Invitation"; and more manuscript. The drawer reserved for the latter contains some additions since last report; many of which will appear in The People in the course of time. The quest of the acting editor will not be permitted to end here, however. He intends opening up a correspondence with all who have received marked copies of the Weekly People, and have not responded to date; and serves warning herewith, to that effect. The future issues of The People will register the success achieved.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN — Hang these foreigners who are pouring into New York by boatloads, 10,000 in one day as they did a week or so ago. They take our jobs, they lower our wages, they——

UNCLE SAM—True, they may lower your wages, and take your jobs, but I wouldn't hang them for all that. They may lower your condition a little, but they are only one, and a very slight one, of the many causes working in that direction.

B. J.—Is that so?

U. S.—Yes; here is another. Machinery and perfected machinery is ever bringing new streams of recruits into the army of idle workmen. The typesetting machine has thrown hundreds of typesetters out of work. In agriculture each patent binder throws nearly twenty men out of work, each cotton harvester throws out thirty-eight men, each steam plow throws out twenty-one men, and so forth; in the industrial field, each riveting machine throws out twenty-one men, each grain elevator on the Mersey docks throws out thirty-one, each steam roller with patent pi throws out from eighteen to thirt eight men, the Owen Lehr machine the glass industry throws out all t carrying-in hands, the machinery employed in the manufacture of agricultural machinery throws out 1,55 men——

B. J.—Stop! For heaven's sake, stop!

U. S.—Keep cool; I have only just begun. The "tumbler smoother" throws out three hands; each machine in the shoe industry throws out eight men. each stone planing machine throws out seven men and hundreds of them are now being thrown out of work in the stone yards by this new invention; in the lace-waking industry, the machine throws out 2,000 women; in paper-making the machine throws out 140 hands; in weaving threads the machine throws out 1,092 hands——

B. J.—Stop! Stop!

U. S.—Have you had enough?

B. J.—Guess I have.

U. S.—Some of these people, thrown out by machinery, find employment in the building of new machinery, but not all. In the production of machinery itself, there is a displacement of twenty-five per cent. of hands. Thus the sea of idle craftsmen is fed by steady and swelling streams, while it is tapped by very slim outlets. Such, Brother Jonathan, is the effect of the capitalist system of production under which the machine, instead of being owned and operated by the people for their use, as we Socialists demand, is owned by private individuals for their private profit at the cost of the people's welfare.

B. J.—Then these machines——

U. S.—Hold; I am not yet through with your first argument. Yonder lies a man murdered with a dagger in his heart. Whom would you arraign before the courts, the dagger itself or the man who drove it?

B. J.—Why, the man!

U. S.—Who is the "nuisance," who the "pest," the dagger or the murderer?

B. J.—Why, the murderer.

U. S.—Whom would you hang, the——

B. J.—I give in, I give in; I made an ass of myself.

U. S.—The unemployed, aye, the "scabs" included, are the dagger wielded by the capitalist system to stab the working class with. They are the unconscious instruments of the capitalist class, and that is the criminal we should remove. The capitalists would like nothing better than to be left alone and have people wear themselves out fighting the effects of capitalist misrule. Every one, aye, the pure and simple trades unionists included, who do so much kicking against the "scab" and the unemployed, every one who does not labor to overthrow the capitalist system and rear the Co-operative Commonwealth, every one, who by pen, word or vote throws his weight into the capitalist and withholds it from the Socialist scale—such is the real criminal to-day, a foe to himself, to his family, to his country, and to mankind.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

CANADA'S VAIN ATTEMPT TO SHUT OUT REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I had thought that what we in Canada called the "line" was capitalistic imagination, I now find that the "line" means doubling the price of the Daily and Weekly People to us. Well, commodities have risen enormously the past year. Meat is about six cents per pound higher; butter is ten to fifteen cents higher and bread is four loaves short on the dollar and so on down the line, and now the Canadian government has advanced their prices for postal service; but we will have The People as you will see by remittance enclosed. R. B.

Vancouver, B. C., April 25.

A GREAT FIELD FOR SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Having notified the readers of The People of the birth of the Tanana Socialist Educational Society, we now send further information. Since the formation of the club we have held three meetings. At the first, six new members were admitted; the second, eight; third, twelve, making a total of forty-two. This is a great field for Socialist propaganda.

The club is composed of Socialist party and Socialist Labor Party men. The vast majority have never been members of either Party. On Wednesday nights, the club meets to study parliamentary law. A great deal of interest is manifested.

The statement in the outside papers, about the scarcity of labor in the Tanana Valley, is untrue, there being about 1,500 idle wage slaves. Let it be understood by the readers on the outside, that because this is termed the Golden North it by no means follows that conditions are such as the term seems to convey. The season for work here is short, about three or four months; and the work of the hardest kind. The stoutest of experienced men can hardly last thirty days. By the time they have secuperated their meagre savings are gone.

We shall let the readers of The People know from time to time as to what progress we make.

Yours for the spreading of true Socialist revolutionary teachings,

Press Committee.

Fairbanks, Alaska, April 3.

HOW SEATTLE BROKE THE RECORD

To the Daily and Weekly People:—No doubt by this time you have received the 55 Weekly subs. secured at our De Leon meeting and, anticipating that you would like to know how we did it, I write this letter in explanation thereof, believing that, if the plan is followed at all of our meetings, in hall and outdoor, that the subscription list of the People will be appreciably lengthened.

We first handed to everybody who came in one of our cards, like the following:

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE
is the Official Organ of the Socialist
Labor Party.
Terms: One year, 50c., 6 months, 25 c.

The emancipation of the working class depends upon the working class itself!

Do your duty and post yourself on the working class movement.

Write your name and address below and hand it with either 50 c. or 25 c. to the usher and you will receive the Weekly People by mail.

Name:———; Street and address:
———; Town:———; State:
———.

I. W. W. Press Committee,
90 Stewart, Seattle.

Upon opening the meeting I, being chairman, made a few remarks in regards to the Socialist Labor Party and the speaker. Theses remarks I cut very short because I go on the theory that the audience wants to hear the speaker, not the chairman. I then called their attention to the cards and stated that we wished to secure 100 subs and that I believe that we could do so. We had about 1,200 in the hall.

I then called upon the ushers to take up the cards of those who wished to subscribe and, while they were doing so, I still continued to talk and calling attention to the necessity of subcribing. The result was 55 subs, a record which, I think, has never been beaten in a similar crowd.

After the subs were all taken up, I introduced De Leon. After he had finished, I asked for the collection, which amounted to $52.75.

I made no special appeal for the sale of books or pamphlets, but concentrated my appeal for the Weekly People, because, if we can get them to subscribe, we are sure to sell literature afterwards.

We also sold literature before the meeting opened amounting to about $7.

Of course, the program could be changed to suit conditions. Instead of speaking while the subs were being taken, there might be music; but, however, it may be varied; I believe it should be put before the different sections and they should always have a stock of cards on hand and make this as important to a meeting as anything else.

I would suggest one change in the cards and that is, leave off all reference to the 6 months subs, as it caused us some annoyance.

This is my suggestion and statement of our experience; take them for what you think they are worth.

Yours fraternally,
Jno. W. Monette.

Seattle, Wash., April 20.

LEST WE FORGET.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Comrades of the S. L. P., just a word! When holding Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone protest meetings, don't forget our comrades and fellow workers in Nevada. Two of them are on trial for their lives, and a day or two ago eight others, including Vincent St. John, were thrown into jail under indictments by the grand jury.

The Idaho case has received so much attention that the capitalist class, whether it likes it or not, must give the leaders of the W. F. of M. a fair trial. This being so, it would be the worst kind of a mistake to let the struggle in Idaho overshadow and hide from sight that in Nevada. The duty of standing by St. John and his fellows is all the more imperative by reason of the fact that, opposed to them, we see all the forces of capitalism, including craft unionism.

The Nevada affair is not, it is true, as picturesque as is that in Nevada, but it means as much to us. Our fellows there are being punished because they made Industrial Unionism a living fact and not a string of high-sounding phrases; and they will be saved from the vengeance of the forces of "law and order," by the militants of the S. L. P. and I. W. W., or not at all. So, comrades, when giving publicity to the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, remember the men who, under circumstances the most depressing, have carried the revolutionary movement to its highest pitch and put up a fight unique in the annals of labor.

Fraternally,
H. J. B.

Florence, Colp., April 27.

AN IMPORTED PEACEMAKER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Among the passengers that arrived in New York Bay on the morning of the 17th inst. on board the Cunard Line steamship "Carmania" was the Rev. Charles Frederic Aked, formerly pastor of Pembroke Chapel, Liverpool, who has been 'called" to the pulpit of "Rockefeller's church," as the Fifth Avenue Baptist church is termed by the ungodly.

What has attracted most attention to the Liverpool preacher's advent among us is the program he outlined, just before embarking for America, that he intended to carry out after taking charge of his New York church. In speaking to a representative of the British Weekly before leaving Liverpool he said:

"I trust I may claim I am going to Amercia on a mission of reconciliation. I believe it is possible to reconcile alienated classes and conflicting parties among the great American people. You may have noticed that Mr. Wells has said that half a million immigrants come to America every year. If these immigrants are to be made good citizens, they must first be made good Christians. Fifth Avenue Church has several daughter congregations, and it has also a great social settlement on which from £5,000 to £6,000 is annually expended. Here there is every convenience and comfort for the working classes, including many baths, a creche, etc. Lessons are given in every branch of cooking and housewifery."

This is a big job for any one to undertake, and, more particularly, for one who is himself an immigrant—and coming over here under contract, too—who hasn't yet obtained the advantage of citizenship to qualify him to make others Americans. But the fact that he started life himself humbly enough not many years ago as auctioneer in Derbyshire, and has in reaching the front rank among English preachers tackled almost every phase of sociological problems makes many of his friends confident he will perform wonders when he gets running easily in harness in America.

What strikes those to whom he is a a stranger as amusing, however, in his proposed effort to reconcile "alienated classes and conflicting parties" in this country, is the fact that a man should imagine he can command any influence over the minds of American people and at the same time sustain the role of counsel in spiritual matters to their economic enmies. No man can play such a game in these United States and expect to win. Spending millions of money on "higher education" in various sections of the country will never "reconcile" the people so subsidized to the methods of commercial robbery by which that money was filched from them, no matter how sweetly the "message" is carried to them by imported parsons from abroad.

James C. Moffet.

Louisville, Ky., April 23.

"UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS"

MAY THEIR TRIBE INCREASE AND THE WAY TO INCREASE IT.

The comrades are keeping up the work of increasing the number of "undesirable citizens"—adding to the army of men and women who know what they want (the product of their toil) and how to get it—by class conscious economic and political organization.

For the week ending Friday, May 2nd, we received 197 subs to the Weekly People, and 45 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 242. The Weekly subs by states as follows: Arizona, 3; Cal. 19; Colo. 11; Conn. 4; Ill. 9; Ind. 7; Ky. 5; Mass. 17; Mich. 6; Minn. 7; Neb. 1; N. J. 6; N. Y. 29; Ohio 6; S. D. 1; N. D. 1; Penna. 15; R. I. 2; Tex. 2; Utah 6; Va. 1; Wash. 14; W. Va. 1; Wis. 3; Canada 18; Foreign 3.

The roll of honor: L. Ginther, Colo. Springs, Colo., 10; B. Surges, Van Conver, B. C. 8; D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash. 7; A. Clever, Braddock, Pa. 6; F. Bohmback, Boston, Mass., 6; Section Salt Lake, Utah, 6; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 6; Press Committee, Cincinnati, O., 5; John Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: E. Romary, Paterson, N. J., $5; Los Angeles, Cal., $5; Calif. Sec. $15:00; F. Anderson, Curlew, Wash. $5; St. Paul, Minn., $5; Detroit Mich. $1:75.

Many comrades write us that they intend to do beter propaganda work than has been done of late. Comrade Romary of Paterson, learning that but two subs came in a week from the great industrial State of New Jersey, determined, that so far as he was concerned, better results should be forthcoming and he has sent in six since then. Comrade Hitchcock, of Detroit, promises at least one sub a month and thinks he can do better than that.

Comrade Georgevitch, of Schenectady, an infatigable worker for the Party Press, called on us this week. When he went to Schenectady three years ago the Daily People had one subcriber there, for the Sunday edition, now there are 28 regular subscribers for the Daily, and 110 for the Weekly People, while the German organ subscription list has grown from 35 to 125 readers in Schenectady. Georgevitch gets a bundle of the Weekly for the purpose of canvassing. In going after renewals he always carries a stock of pamphlets with him and seldom fails to induce a reader to pursue the subject further by purchasing literature.

While the subscriptions are coming in better just now the number is still far from the possibility of 500 yearly subs per week, which would mean but one sub per month from each member. With each member doing his duty by the Party Press we could easily pass the 500 per week mark, the old sand-by's who send in five or more per week would see to that.

We know of no better work that you can do for the movement than extend its propaganda, and the Weekly People is certainly the best means of agitation and deserving of your best efforts. Let us turn out "undesirables" at the rate of 500 a week.

The I. W. W. headquarters are also engaged in the good work of making "undesirable citizens" or in other words wide awake wage workers. Ten thousand "Address to Wage Workers" were shipped last week and we have other orders to fill.

Out, in old, or rather the new 'Frisco, they keep hustling. The orders from there this week tally up $56.38. Other orders were: Pittsfield, Mass., $9.25; Toledo, O. $5; Springfield, Ill., $5; Passaic, N. J., $3.90; Denver, Colo., $3; Tacoma, $1.90; Section New York $8.17; Providence, R. I., $1.53; Malden, Mass., $1.50; Bullfrog, Nev., $1.48; Moline, Ill., $1.46; Los Angeles $1.00; Buffalo, N. Y. $1.00.

In addition to these there were orders for fifty-two copies of the new edition of "Woman Under Socialism," but as one woman disposed of 33 copies the week's sales of this book were light.

We have disposed of 500 copies of Call's "Concentration of Wealth," and have 500 more in. At 10 cents a copy the book is having a wide sale.

Another new book, out this week, is "The Pinkerton Labor Spy" by Morris Friedman. It is an expose of how the Pinkerton Agency sends secret operatives into the union in order to obtain information for the bosses and to promote dissensions among the workers. The book is of particular interest and value at the present moment as it shows the Pinkerton efforts to exterminate the W. F. of M. culminating in the arrests of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The book is 230 pages, the price 25 cents. We sell it.

ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE!

PUSH THE I. W. W.; ROLL UP A MILLION MEMBERS AND THEN CAPITALISM WILL STAY ITS SLAUGHTER.

(By V. H. Kopald, New York City.)

If Moyer and Haywood are condemned, then what? I think the class conscious workingclass is a unit in its desire that our brothers in Idaho jail shall not die by the hand of the capitalist class. More of our brothers just as dear, are now in a Nevada jail, other brothers in other states will follow. The capitalist class has started to use force, a la Russia, and the ball will keep on rolling.

What should the class conscious proletariat do?

God forbid, that we should, like Indians, utter a battle scream, put on the war paint and gather on the plain for a battle. A regiment of U. S. cavalry would play havoc with us and bathe the horses in workingmen's blood. He who has read history, or even only the history of the conquest of Peru and Mexico, knows what a handfull of well drilled, disciplined and armed men can do against an army of a mob

Still our brothers must not be murdered. But my opinion is that even their conviction, should it occur does not mean their speedy execution. They will have a trial. I doubt if they will be pronounced not guilty. The President, governors, judges, acclaimed them guilty, before the trial. Their own people, members of their class, will not adjudge our brothers guilty and proclaim their chosen rulers liars and prosecutors of innocent men. The capitalist chosen jury to try our brothers will disagree or pronounce them guilty.

But, as I said before, condemnation does not mean execution. We will appeal. Apeals take time. The capitalist class thinking that the workingmen will tire out, will not hurry. It will be up to us to see that agitation does not stop.

What should we do?

Organize the workingmen in the I. W. W. As the industrial army increases, the capitalist class will sit down, ponder and take notice. Let them arrest our economic agitators. They will soon have the jails filled, while we will never have a dearth of volunteers. Between all these nonpartisan protest conferences we have almost lost sight of the fact, that it is not Socialist party men, nor pure and simple labor lieutenants that are jailed and are in danger of the gallows. That fact must be brought before the workingmen.

Workingmen that wish to save Moyer Haywood and St. John should join the I. W. W. When this organization is a million or two million strong, not a hair will fall from our martyrs' heads.

We need organizers right here in the east. Judging from all accounts, the I. W. W. in the north-west is able to care for itself without the eastern help. And the protest of workingmen east, would be just as effective as the protest of laborers out West. A few words from 26 Broadway could set our brothers free.

Let us not lose our heads. In the arrest of the leaders of the I. W. W. The expected has happened. Till we are good and ready let the capitalists use all the force. Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad. Thank God, the capitalists are getting mad.

A STATEMENT

To the Wage Workers of Jamestown, N. Y., and a Challenge To a Betrayer of the Working Class.

Jamestown, N. Y., April 29.—The following anonymous letter is being sent by mail from Buffalo to the employers and wage workers of Jamestown, New York:

Employers and Wage Workers Are On the Lookout for the Industrial Workers of the World and Its Labor Fakers Known As Sherman, De Leon, Thompson and Beldner.

The I. W. W. and the Social Labor Party are practically one organization. The I. W. W. had a split last year, now there are two I. W. W. organizations on paper with headquarters in Chicago.

Thompson and Beldner were last seen in Jamestown. All good citizens should beware of these labor fakers who represent any of the above-named paper organizations.

Thompson was in Schenectady recently, where they lost a big strike. Labor Faker Beldner resides in Jamestown. Nuf said.

This letter which is printed in circular form is being posted up in the mills and factories of Jamestown, of course, this letter, like all anonymous letters, brands its writer or writers as cowards and as a rule no notice is ever taken of such sneaking, cowardly communications, but since this letter is only a sample of many other dirty, underhand tricks of the labor fakirs and politicians of the A. F. of L., and other so-called labor organizations, it is time their bluff was called. Therefore, in the name of the Industrial Workers of the World, I hereby challenge the curs who are sending out the above letter, as well as all the members of the American Federation of Labor, and other organizations claiming to represent the interest of the working class to meet us in debate.

The Industrial Workers of the World claim that: "The working class and employing class have nothing in common; that the workers are slaves, and all capital is unpaid labor. We claim further that the interest of the working class can be upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lock-out is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all."

We aim to organize the workers, not by crafts, but as a class. In a word, to organize by industries, form the structure of the future society within the old, build up an economic organization of the working class so powerful that we will control industry, abolish capitalism, and emancipate our class from wage lavery. We are an economic organization and do not indorse any political party. We claim on the other hand "that the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars." By their mottos "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay" and "Capital is entitled to a just profit" the trades unions endorse slavery and capitalism and aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

The A. F. of L. divides the workers into different craft unions and with pieces of paper called "sacred contracts" it binds them in such a way that they cannot go to the assistance of their brothers when they are in trouble. This form of organization aids the employers to hold our class in subjection and is not properly speaking a part of the labor movement at all; it is one of the foundation stones of the capitalist system.

The Industrial Workers of the World have nothing to conceal, we stand uncompromisingly for the emancipation of the working class. Our motto is: "Labor is entitled to all it produces" as to the split in our organization we wish to state that if to kick out grafters is a split then we will have a split every time a fakir shows himself in the organization.

Capitalism sweating blood and dirt at every pore is grinding our class into dust and we, of the Industrial Workers of the World, are organized to fight it and if any of its defenders either in the slavery endorsing A. F. of L. or any other organization wishes to meet us in debate we stand ready to meet them at any time.

Hoping, but not expecting, that those who wish to fight us and defend capitalism will do so in the open and not like snakes in the grass, I remain,

Yours for the emancipation of the working class,

James P. Thompson,
General Organizer,
Industrial Workers of the World,
Room 10, Ellicott Bldg.,
Jamestown, N. Y.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

F. F., HARTFORD, CONN.—Criticism noted. The greatest care was and is being taken in the publication of the translations.

F. H. B., BOULDER, COLO.—You are judging The People wrongly. The fact that the lower case n is sometimes used in the spelling of Negro, is not to be construed as a reflection on the black proletariat. It arises from a lack of consistent style, due to the inability of The People to employ competent proof-readers. Rather judge The People by its stand on the race question; and then you will be convinced that you have been a little supersensitive in the premises.

W. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Solutions to the "How-Old-Is-Ann?" type of mathematical problems are not in The People's line. If you wish any assistance in unraveling capitalist statistics affecting working class conditions, or if you are desirous of finding a solution for the problems of capitalism, The People is at your service; but, as for the other, time is too valuable to be spent upon them.

P. H., ST. LOUIS, MO.—The report appeared in the Daily People of April 11, under the heading "Gompers Punctured." Lack of space prevented its publication in the Weekly People. A marked copy of the Daily People of April 11, has been mailed to you.

A. E. B., NEW YORK CITY—Carl Schurz was a German 1848 revolutionist, who fled to this country from prison and became prominent as an abolitionist, editor, minister, cabinet officer and civil service reformer. From a working class standpoint he is to be regarded as an enemy, for he never got beyond the abolition of chattel slavery and civil service reform; and was, at the time of his death, a staunch upholder and defender of wage slavery and capitalism.

G. M. S., INDIA POINT STATION.—"The Railroad Telegrapher" for April says anent the nine-hours bill, "The bill passed both houses unanimously, was signed by the President just ten minutes before the Congress adjourned **sine die**, and the victory was complete." This is a little premature, as the railroads are going to test the validity of the bill. The unanimity with which the bill passed, indicates their willingness to await a court decision declaring the bill unconstitutional.

O. B., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—The "Statement to the Wage Workers of Jamestown," appeared in the Daily People of May 2; it will also appear in the Weekly People of May 11.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The People is the recepient of a flood of clippings bearing on the Moyer-Haywood case, from all parts of the country. The senders thereof often fail to attach their names and addresses, thus rendering it impossible for The People to make the customary acknowledgements. Send along your names and addresses if you desire an acknowledgement of the receipts of clippings, under "matter received."

C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Donnelly thanks you for your continued interest in his intellectual development. He will purchase the book you name, and study it.

J. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—All wage labor engaged in the production and distribution of use and exchange values, is exploited labor, and, as such, produces surplus value for the capitalist class. All wage-laborers, who take part in the production and distribution of use and exchange values, are exploited laborers, producing surplus value for the capitalist class. As such they belong in the class of the wage-laborers, the working class; and should organize with that class and vote its class-conscious tickets.

R. W., WEST WALLSEND, N. S. WALES, AUSTRALIA.—The rise in sliding scale wages certainly means a loss of profit to the capitalist; for, if the capitalist did not have to give the sliding scale wage rise, he would be that much profit in. He accordingly, plans to get the rise back again in devious ways. For instance, in the coal mining industry of this country, with the sliding scale of wages, there goes increased prices at the company stores, so that the miner is worse off in the end than in the beginning. This will be borne out by an investigation of conditions among American coal miners.

The sliding scale does not belie the class struggle; it accentuates it. The sliding scale was in full operation at one time, in the steel and iron industry of this country; but it is so no longer. After a protracted and bloody struggle, the steel and iron corporations have practically wiped out all the steel and iron workers' associations that maintained the sliding scale. The workmen, prevented from organizing, are correspondingly embittered.

Next question next week.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; H. H., SOLDIERS' HOME, CAL.; R. G., MAYWOOD, ILL.; C. H., ST. PAUL, MINN.; H. U., SAGINAW, MICH.; C. S., SOMMERVILLE, N. J.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; M. S. CHAMPLAIN, ILL.; D. E. G., PITTSBURG, PA.; D. G., CATSKILL, N. Y.; E. C. H., VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.; P. McD., D., CHICAGO, ILL.; S. M., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; O. J., CHICAGO, ILL.; C. C. R., ERIE, KANSAS; M. H., CHICAGO, ILL.; S. M., ROCH-DENVER, COLO.; S. F. M., EDMONTON, ALBERTA—Matter received.

PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS.

Address on Preamble I. W. W.
Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
Capitalist Class.
Class Struggle.
De Leon-Harriman Debate.
Historical Materialism.
Industrial Unionism.
Mark, The.
Mitchell, John, Exposed
Reform or Revolution.
Religion of Capital.
Socialism.
Socialism and Evolution.
Socialism, Utopia to Science.
Socialist Republic.
Territorial Expansion.
Trades Unionism in U. S.
Trusts, The
What Is Capital?
What Means This Strike?
Working Class.

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A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage-slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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OFFICIAL

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New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 7
Dundas street. London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City.
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

PENNA. S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of Pa. met on April 28 at 2100 Sarah st., Pittsburg, Pa., with Thomas in chair. Present: Clark, Markley, Weber, Gray, Thomas, Clever, Kephart, McConnell and Rupp. Absent: Layton, Herrington, Male and Drugmand. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications: from National Secretary Frank Bohn, two on matter pertaining to resolutions submitted by the N. E. C.; J. Erwin, Phila., matter pertaining to party affairs, and Section Phila. vote on N. E. C. resolutions; C. Tittiger, Allentown, enclosing $13.80 for due stamps and state agitation; J. F. Sowash, New Castle, application for membership-at-large; D. E. Gilchrist, matter relative to communications received by him from editor of The People and sub-N. E. C.; H. Spittal, Erie, enclosing $3.25 for state agitation.

The communications were received, filed and acted upon under their head.

The applicant, J. F. Sowash, of New Castle, was admitted as a member-at-large.

Relative to the communications presented by our N. E. C. member, D. E. Gilchrist, the S. E. C. decides that the N. E. C. has full power to act, next to the membership as a whole, and that the sub-N. E. C., which is under the authority of the N. E. C., has full power to act between sessions of the N. E. C., subject to the approval or disapproval of the N. E. C.

Markley was instructed to continue the correspondence with individuals in Monaca, Pa.

In compliance with a request from local 196 I. W. W. of Youngstown for a speaker, Markley was instructed to go.

A loan of $5 was made to Markley for expense of trip to Youngstown, same to be repaid by local 196, I. W. W.

A warrant was drawn for $6.05, expense for month of March.

Financial report: Allegheny Co. Section, 280 due stamps, $42.00; Allegheny Co. state agitation, $26.35; Section Allentown state agitation, $7.80; Section Allentown, 40 due stamps, $6.00; Section Erie, state agitation, $3.25; J. Bach, member-at-large, 4 due stamps, $0.60; J. F. Sowash, member-at-large, 3 due stamps 45. Total receipts, $86.45.

Expenditures: Bought 200 due stamps, $14.00; loan to E. R. Markley, $5.00; postage, $0.88. Total expend., $19.88.

Total receipts, $86.45; total expend., $19.88; cash balance, $66.57; previous balance, $34.91; total cash on hand, $101.48.

David T. Lentz, Sec'y.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting or N. E. C. at London, April 21st. Weber in chair. Absent Emery and Nat. Sec'y. Nat. Sec'y excused on account of death of his mother. Courtenay was elected temporary Nat. Sec'y.

Communications: From J. C. Farrell, North Bay, sending $5.00, (1st) for dues up to date; and (2nd) balance to go to organization agitation; also giving information re miners and conditions there. Sec'y. was ordered to comply with same. From R. E. Baker of Vancouver, asking Sec'y. to write to Section London re. Killcullen who was a member of Section London now in Vancouver, asking for clearance card. Sec'y. ordered to comply with same. From The People, a communication sent to them from Ire P. Brown, of Bienfaih, Sashaskina, for information re Socialism. Section was ordered to forward literature and constitution. From R. E. Baker, sending $2.50 for due stamps; also leaphlets and cards of announcement of meeting at which Daniel De Leon is to speak; and ginving information re. the Socialist Party of Vancouver. Sec'y. was ordered to comply with same.

The Sec'y. was ordered to write J. M. Reid of Toronto, to give an account of his stewardship re. the communication to the Indnpendent Labor Party.

The Sec'y. was ordered to write the Karl Marx Club to request them to furnish a writing table or desk. Adjourned. H. D. Forbes, Recording-Secretary.

THE DE LEON TOUR SCHEDULE.

Paducah, Ky., May 7-8.
New Orleans, La., May 10-12.
Evansville, Ind., May 14.
Columbus, O., May 15-16.
Cleveland, O., May 17.
Pittsburg, Pa., May 18-19.

"RAGIONE NUOVA."

Italian Socialist Labor Party Organ and Its Work.

To all Sections of the S. L. P.
Comrades, Greeting!

For the first time in its history, Section Providence sends forth an appeal for assistance.

We are well aware that the time for an appeal is not very opportune, as all the sections and comrades all over the country are just now busy raising the necessary funds to move the Daily convinced that when you have heard People plant. We are, nevertheless, this appear and found that the favor we ask and the sum involved are so small, assistance will not be refused.

Some years ago, when some Italian intellectuals estranged the socialist Italian organizations from the party, a few of that nationality most strenuously protested that socialist workingmen be torn asunder and organized independently of the movement of the country, and, rather than to do something for company's sake which they considered wrong, they decided to go alone and joined forces with the Socialist Labor Party of Providence.

They brought with them a paper, "Ragione Nuova," that up to that time had served as a local paper. The same was deeded to the party and has since appeared as our official party organ.

Although "Ragione Nuova" is only a monthly publication and all editorial and clerical work has been done without any compensation for it, the paper has had a deficit that amounts to $5 per months at present; and amount small in itself and yet too large for an organization like Section Providence. We suggest, therefore, that every section of the S. L. P. subscribe for a few copies of "Ragione Nuova" for propaganda work or make a small appropriation; the price of the paper is only 25 cents per year. If every section responds, that would not only wipe out the defecit, but start a fund to improve the paper and soon publish it semi-monthly instead of monthly as now; and would put Section Providence in a position to again begin active work.

Never have the sections had a better opportunity to do so much with so little; and we feel that no section will allow this appeal to pass by unnoticed.

All moneys should be sent to Ragione Nuova, 206 Atwells ave., Providence, R. I.

Per order of Section Providence,
Herman Keiser, Organizer.
March 26, '07.

ALBANY COMRADES, ATTENTION.

The following meetings have been arranged by the Troy and Schenectady Council:

Second week in May, Troy, speakers, Weber and Stern.

Third week in May, Schenectady, speakers, De Lee and Levoy.

Fourth week in May, Rotterdam Junction, speakers, Weber and Gunn.

Places and dates will be given later, all comrades at given places to attend.

Secretary Council Committee.

JERSEY CITY SOCIALIST WOMEN

Organize To Help Overthrow Capitalism—They Begin At Once.

A meeting of Socialist women was held in Jersey City, at the home of Mrs. Hemberg, on April 24th. A branch of the Socialist Women of Greater New York was organized and named "The Socialist Women of Jersey City, Branch B." Mrs. Anna B. Touroff and Miss Elizabeth Epstein of New York, were present, and laid before us the aims of the organization of Greater New York, and the grand and necessary work it has to perform in order to emancipate the working class. We pledged ourselves to help our sisters. Mrs. Hemberg was elected treasurer, Mrs. Herschmann, recording secretary, and Mrs. Gunther, financial secretary.

YOST GIVEN A HEARING.

(Continued from page one.)

During the proceedings a well-known Boise banker indiscreetly suggested that $5,000 would be paid to every Moyer-Haywood juryman voting for conviction.

The whole scheme in arresting Yost seems to be to bluff the defense in its polling of the prospective jurymen. The complaining witness is over-anxious to interest himself, and manifests a big desire for notoriety.

Mrs. Haywood and her two littled daughters, and Mrs. Moyer and Mrs. Pettibone, are here. Mrs. Moyer is seriously ill. The daily reunion of the Haywood family is the talk of the town.

The prosecution is making a great display of force. Over one hundred detectives and two hundred armed men can be called into action at a moment's notice.

The central figures in the prosecution, Borah, Hawley and McParland, are constantly surrounded by strong body guards.

Wade L. Parks.

GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD

[Continued from Page 1.]

tries to prove that he is more bloodily reactionary than the Emperor of Germany—Roosevelt's words in his late letter recall the words of the German Emperor just before the elections of 1904 when he denounced the Social Democrats as "unworthy and undesirable subjects" and bade them leave the Fatherland. Roosevelt's words recall the fact that the people of Germany answered the barbarian by immediately polling over 3,000,000 votes against him. Roosevelt has helped to clarify the atmosphere in the "case." THERE WILL BE NO CONVICTION. The worst that may hap is a hung jury with a majority for acquittal. This will mean the dropping of the case. In the meantime the scheme has changed to a scheme to hang S. John, at least keep him out of the coming W. F. of M. convention so that the Mahoneys, etc., may have a free hand.

• • •

In Montana I filled a note book with notes. McMullen—readers of The People know the gentleman; he was one of the two reactionist miners' delegates at last year's Chicago convention who sought to compete with Gompers in fakirism by seeking to turn the I. W. W. into an A. F. of L. in disguise; the same gentleman, who, as more recently reported in The People, proudly announced at a Butte labor convention, that he did not want the full product of his labor. Well, McMullen has been greatly annoyed at these write-ups. He has been going around "saying," not yet "doing" things. He complained the other day to a workingman in Butte about "the man who is sending these write-ups to The People." He was answered: "Behave and you won't be written-up."

• • •

If such a thing be possible, Butte is classic ground, more so than any other city in the land, in which to study the capitalist class as a "moral," a "patriotic," a "religious" pillar of society. Everywhere else in the land, we all known that the worst exploiter of the Italian is an Italian boss, the worst exploiter of the Jew is a Jewish boss, the worst exploiter of the Irish is an Irish boss, etc., etc., up or down to the American boss. Butte, however, furnishes the neatest illustration of this truth I yet ran across. Marcus Daily, an ex-Irishman, was a great figure in Butte's ruling class. He was a mine owner. How did he work the thing? He imported a gang of laborers from County Cork, and another gang from County Waterford, Ireland. Over each gang he set a "boss," foreman, of the same county—and then proceeded to work them. As he pulled the wires, the County Cork boss of the County Cork gang would one day address his men saying: "Look at this tally made by the County Waterford gang. If we don't do better than we have been doing, the County Waterford gang will drive us out." Thereupon the County Cork gang would put on more steam, and beat the County Waterford tally. Then it was the turn of the County Waterford "boss" to address his County Waterford gang. He would say to them: "Look at this tally made by the County Cork gang. If we don't do better than we have been doing, the County Cork gang will drive as out." Thereupon the County Waterford gang would put on more steam, and beat the County Cork tally. Upon that it again was the turn of the County Cork gang, whereupon they would once more beat the County Waterford gang's tally, who in turn was made to beat the County Cork gang's tally until the two gangs of Irish workingmen were tearing up the earth and dying of exhaustion—for Marcus Daily. Nor does the picture end there. Marcus died. Whereupon Bishop Brodell of the diocese pronounced the worthy's funeral oration, holding him up as a bright example for the Catholic youth to emulate! This story was told me by an Irishman who saw the thing himself, and also informed me that the Irish are getting "onto" the game.

• • •

Oh, I almost forgot! Spokane had a pure and simple political S. P.-ite-A. F. of L. less while I was in that city—at any rate he lay so low that he was thought to have left town. This worthy's style of fighting the principles advocated by the I. W. W. and the S. L. P. is of the approved "un-fanatical" S. P.-ite-A. F. of L. pattern of leaving untouched principles they can not refute, and blackguardize me. But his style of personal blackguardism was unique. While his eastern pals describe me variously as a Bismarck spy, or a Jew who denies he is one, or a non-Jew who claims to be one—all of which is remarkably germane to the subject—, the Spokanite went around saying: "I know De Leon well, heard him speak, know all about him, he is a heavy-browed, thick-lipped South American NIGGER—just a NIGGER, nothing else!" Evidently the man had seen me, because the moment he knew I was due in Spokane he vanished. These personal abusers of a person are doubly stupid—they imagine, like Mrs. Malaprop, they can keep back the inrushing tide of the Revolution with their mops of personal slander; and they fail to realize they only aid the Revolution: their slanders are bound to be discovered as such, and then the tide rolls in all the stronger. That this is a fact I have constant confirmation of. Not a place but furnishes fresh proof. The last cities I was in—Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis and St. Paul—took their places with the rest.

Daniel De Leon.

DE LEON IN BUTTE

TWO SOCIALIST PARTY LECTURES A GREAT SUCCESS.

Nothing But the Highest Praise Elicited for the Masterly Representation of Industrial Unionism and Socialism—Local Butte Stands Stronger than Ever for Unity, as a Result of Addresses.

Butte, Mont., April 29.—Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily and Weekly People, arrived on time, performed his work most satisfactorily, and left for Minneapolis Thursday morning. As a Socialist party member your correspondent has nothing but the highest praise to offer for De Leon's work, and the doctrines be advocates. De Leon delivered two masterly lectures at the Auditorium, under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Butte; the first on Industrial Unionism and the second on Socialism. Both lectures were well attended, the second much better than the first. My only regret is that every working man in Butte did not hear them both. I am convinced, since hearing these intellectual treats, local Butte stands stronger than ever for unity, and realizes more strongly than ever that without the industrial organization to back up the political registration of our rights, we will never attain them. We had heard much of the wickedness of De Leon in Butte. We had heard time and again form the reactionary element how De Leon had carried this and that convention around in his pocket. We had heard much of the hypnotic influence that this man has exerted over both his own party conventions and over the various labor conventions he has attended from time to time; so that, naturally, we were all curious to meet this wonderful hypnotist. I myself had drawn an imaginary pen picture of the comrade and his ways. Needless to say, I was agreeably surprised even beyond expectation.

Being at work when the comrade arrived I had no opportunity of meeting him, until just before the first lecture. When introduced to him, I saw no such aristocratic, haughty, overbearing, steely-eyed man, as I had been told I should meet. Instead I saw before me a small well built, pleasant eyed, friendly intellectual man, who shook my hand warmly. To the fairminded man to meet De Leon is to like him.

During the lecture, I scanned the audience carefully and saw that most of the reactionary element were conspicuous by their absence. True, one or two were there, but they sat well in the rear. This was a surprise to me: the meetings were well advertised by the Socialists and well knocked by the trade unionists. We had been told by our reactionary friends in Butte, how they overpowered and resisted the hypnotic influence of this man, De Leon, in Chicago. I had naturally supposed that they would be present in a body, to show the weak minded working class in Butte how to resist these destructive influences. I thought these men would be only too anxious to engage in mental combat with the leader of "the coffee and doughnut brigade."

After listening to the first lecture, I obtained an insight into these so-called influences. I see it all now. De Leon presents such an inexhaustible supply of clear, unprejudiced and indisputable logic that any intelligent and honest man who hears him can but agree with him. Well may the tricksters and the fake labor leaders cry out to the workers, "Have nothing to do with De Leon or his kind," for just as soon as the working class grasps the argument that De Leon advocates, just as soon will our fakers lose their prestige that they now hold, and be compelled to surrender to the working class. If indisputable, unprejudiced logic is hypnotism then De Leon is an unsurpassed hypnotist.

Our wondering what was the reason of the scarcity of labor leaders at the first lecture caused me to investigate the matter. I found a fierce epidemic raging among the wives and children of the organized labor leaders, for the leaders are organized. The purpose of such organization is to keep the workers in subjection to the master class. The doctors in Butte must have been severely overworked while De Leon was in Butte, and committee rooms must have been at a high premium. But some unforeseen angel seemed to be guarding the lives and children of the revolutionary I. W. W. for they turned out in a body.

De Leon held his audience on both nights to the closest attention; every word being absorbed eagerly. Those present realized that they were listening to an intellectual treat that we seldom have access to.

"The Butte Miner" could not resist the temptation to get a lie in on the first lecture, and on the second evening sent a reporter around to get an interview. Needless to say, we told him we had a paper of our own to publish our interviews in.

In closing, I want to warn all fake labor leaders to keep the working class away from De Leon. For, if the working class come in contact much with him, their eyes will be opened to the imposition that the false leaders are practicing upon them and the result will be that the leaders will either become honest of their own accord, or else be forced to evacuate their prominent positions they now hold, and let the working class rule themselves.

A. M. Jennings.

THE FIRST OF MAY.

(Continued from page one.)

headline after another the falsity of the "peace" cry.

"You see the old man, the decrepit man, the vigorous man, the little boys and girls coming out of the mill," said Carroll. "They are maimed, their figures and limbs are crushed in the industrial strife. And they call that 'Peace!' Often a workman is killed outright, and his mangled body is taken home to his stricken wife. Then, in the midst of the sorrowing family, walks the gentleman of the cloth, and says, 'It is God's will.' I say it is not God's will, and the man who says so is a liar. (Applause.) And if you men and women go away to-night without having made up your minds to fight to the end for the abolition of this system, you have no place here. (Great applause.)

"The working class is now reading. We have the presumption to come out and say that we are going to do our own thinking. We, as workingmen, have decided not to be guided by our masters any more.

"We, men of the revolution, see in the future the Co-operative Commonwealth. We are beginning to realize a few things. Roosevelt says he will protect 'property from the mob.' Does he mean the railroads, mines, and mills of the land? We, the working class, have a new word for it. We say, 'It is our life, and we are going to have it.' (Applause)

"I believe the spirit of the men in the Siberian dungeons, the spirit of the Moyers and Haywoods in Idaho, is circling the world. That spirit will help us go out to-morrow into the life of the factory, and battle with renewed vigor for the emancipation of our class."

James Connolly was introduced as the next speaker. Connolly took for his theme the statement of the handbill announcing the meeting, that one of its purposes was to protest against patriotism.

"The scientific definition of patriotism, is," said Connolly, "those ideas which make for the increase of the power and wealth of the dominant class of any nation."

By the rise of the early Christian church, the later rise of the Reformation, the French Revolution, and the American Revolution, Connolly showed how each change of government made out of the previous "undesirable citizens," the "desirables" and "patriots," while the previous ruling class became in its turn the "undesirable citizens."

"What better recommendation could an honest man to-day have, than the statement that to the dominant powers and the beneficiaries of the present system, he is an undesirable citizen!"

A collection was then taken up, and Secretary Charles H. Chase read the resolutions of the day, which were adopted with cheers, without a dissenting voice. [For resolutions, see Page II].

After the adoption of the resolutions, Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, was introduced.

"We have come to-night to rattle our chains in the face of the false gods of capitalism," said Bohn, in introducing his address on the Moyer-Haywood outrages.

"If the Western Federation could be broken up, it would mean a saving of $35,000,000 a year in wages to the mine owners and the Standard Oil. That is the reason the masters are bending every effort to destroy the organization."

Bohn described at length the horrors of Wardner Bull Pen, and the heroic death of Mike Devine of pneumonia from the shameful treatment received there.

The dastardly attempt of the capitalist class to break up the Western Federation of Miners was outlined, ending with the law-breaking kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

"But we are not going into armed rebellion to save three men, even such worthy men. When the working class knows what it wants, then it will strike. Not before. And the three men in prison would be the first to tell us so."

The last speaker was V. Rebucci, who delivered a ringing address in Italian.

James T. Hunter also spoke and was received with unbounded enthusiasm. The collection brought in nearly $100.

With three rousing cheers for the International Labor Day, the meeting then adjourned.

MAY DAY RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by the Socialist Labor Party Demonstration at Cooper Union Last Night.

Whereas, May Day reflects the cosmopolitan character given to production and distribution in every country by the bourgeois exploitation of the world's market. It is the day on which the international working class created by international capitalism proclaims international Socialism, its logical successor. May Day presages the good time coming when the Parliament of Man will meet in the industrial federation of the world. Already has this parliament arrived. Already is the embryo world-industrial federation present in the world-wide May Day meetings of the world-wide working class, where internationalism is considered and promoted in the true sense of the term; and

Whereas, This parliament, to-day in session assembled the world over, has great cause for rejoicing. While capitalist peace advocates impotently cry "disarmament" the international proletariat effectually creates anti-militarism and anti-patriotism. While patriots cry "peace, peace," where there is no peace, owing to the class and national struggles growing out of the robbery of unpaid labor, the international proletariat is successfully organizing to establish peace by ending those struggles by ending that robbery. Opportunism, the venal dickering of Socialists with capitalist government to the detriment of the working class, is dead; industrial unionism, the organization of labor on approximately the same industrial lines as will prevail under Socialism, preparatory to the overthrow of capitalism, is now taking its place. "Neutrality in trades unionism," the opportunism of economics, is proven a fraud; and is going the way of its political counterpart. Anti-immigration and "backward races" ideas are repudiated as unworthy of even cosmopolitan capitalism, not to mention grander international Socialism. The proletariat of France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Russia, the United States and even Germany and Great Britain feel the new tendencies in their own tactics, and are once more filled with new life and courage; and

Whereas, The class struggle waxes apace. In this country one of its most notable manifestations is the awakening of woman to her part therein. Woman is becoming an important factor in the solution of the social problem. She is becoming conscious of her position and is educating, organizing and training herself in order that she may be prepared to do her exalted part in the inauguration of the Socialist commonwealth. Another notable manifestation is the fact that the American capitalist class is at war with itself and the working class. The Harriman-Roosevelt outburst is the manifestation of a factional struggle that is pregnant with changes so vast as to be tantamount to a social revolution. The Moyer-Haywood outrages, whether perpetrated in Colorado-Idaho, or in the White House, bring home the fact that concrete Socialism, as manifested in the industrialism of the Western Federation of Miners, endangers capitalism and must, therefore, be suppressed in order to insure the continued dominance of the capitalist class; therefore, in view of all of the goregoing, be it

Resolved, That we hail our brothers in other lands. We greet them in the name of our successful common cause, the Social Revolution. We urge them to be of good cheer; the working class moves ever onward and upward. Our good old International grows ever more powerful, victorious and certain of ultimate success. Long live the International! Long live the working class of all nations! The world is our country. We are determined to gain it, and have only our chains to lose in the attempt!!

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